THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. FONWARD. $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1851. NUMBER 14.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and fluidince so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 6, Reed House, Erie,

Select Poetry.

THE RAILWAY CAR.

BY CHARLES P. SHIRAS.

No more we sing as they sang of old
To the tones of the flute and lyre,
For lo! we live in an Iron Age—
In the age of Steam and Fire!
The world is too busy for dreaming.
And hath grown too wise for War;
So, to-day, for the glory of Science,
Let us sing of the Railway Car!

The golden chariots of ancient Kings
Would dazzle the wondering eye,
And the heads of a million slaves might bow
As the glittering toy rolled by;
But this is the *Car of the People*,
And before it shall bow all kings—
Be they warned when they hear the shrieking
Of the Dragon with iron wings!

The blood-*stained* Car of the Juggernaut,
O'er millions of necks hath rolled,
And its Priests have cried, "such a triumph of ours,
The world shall never behold!"
But wo! when this harnessed Dragon
Comes vomiting smoke and fire,
For the Priests with their Car and Idols,
Shall perish beneath his ire!

And wo to all who uphold the wrong—
Love darkness rather than light—
For Science hath opened a broad highway
For Knowledge, and Truth, and Right.
And he sends forth his Car to gather
The people of many lands,
Until the uttermost nations
Are grasping each other hands!

And thus, when the people, as one, are joined,
And each to his fellow is known,
Invention, and Art, and Skill shall work
At the bidding of Science alone.
And who can tell of the greatness
The world may hope for then!
For the faith that moveth mountains
Hath entered the souls of men!

Then sing no more, as they sang of old,
To the tones of the flute lyre,
But sound the praise of the Iron Age—
Of the age of Steam and Fire.
And sing to the glory of Science
Exult in the downfall of War—
And shout for the fiery Dragon,
As he flies with the Railway Car!

Choice Miscellany.

THE GAMBLER'S DEN.

BY A LONDON POLICE OFFICER.

A LITTLE more than a year after the period when adverse circumstances chiefly the result of my *own reckless follies*—compelled me to enter the ranks of the metropolitan police, as the sole means left me of procuring food and raiment, the attention of one of the principal chiefs of the force was attracted towards me by the ingenuity and boldness which I was supposed to have manifested in hitting upon and unravelling a clue which ultimately led to the detection and punishment of the perpetrators of an artistically contrived fraud upon an eminent tradesman of the West End of London. The chief sent for me, and after a somewhat lengthened conversation, not only expressed approbation of my conduct in the particular matter under discussion, but hinted that he might shortly need my *services in other affairs requiring intelligence and resolution.*

"I think I have met you before," he remarked, with a meaning smile, on dismissing me, when "you occupied a different position from the present one. Do not alarm yourself; I have no wish to pry unnecessarily into other men's secrets. Waters is a name common enough in *all* ranks of society, and I may, you know,"—here the cold smile deepened in ironical expression—"be mistaken. At all events the testimony of the gentleman whose recommendation obtained you admission to the force—I have looked into the matter since I heard of your behavior in the late business—is a sufficient guarantee that nothing more serious than imprudence and folly can be laid to your charge. I have neither right nor inclination to inquire farther. To-morrow, in all probability, I shall send for you."

I came to the conclusion, as I walked homewards, that the chief's intimation of having previously met me in another sphere of life was a random and unfounded one, as I had seldom visited London in my prosperous days, and still more rarely mingled in its society. My wife, however, to whom I of course related the substance of the conversation, reminded me that he had once been at Doncaster during the races; and suggested that he might possibly have seen and noticed me there. This was a sufficiently probable explanation of the hint; but whether the correct one or not, I cannot decide, as he never afterwards alluded to the subject, and I had not the slightest wish to renew it.

Three days elapsed before I received the expected summons. On waiting on him, I was agreeably startled to find that I was to be at once employed on a mission which the most sagacious and experienced of detective officers would have felt honored to undertake.

"Here is a written description of the persons of this gang of blacklegs, swindlers, and forgers," concluded the commissioner, summing up his instructions. "It will be your object to discover their private haunts, and secure legal evidence of their nefarious practices. We have been hitherto baffled, principally, I think, through the too hasty zeal of the officers employed; you must especially avoid that error. They are practical scoundrels; and it will require considerable patience, as well as acumen to unkennell and bring them to justice. One of their more recent victims is *young Mr. Mercer, son*, by a former marriage, of the Dowager Lady Everton. Her Ladyship has applied to us for assistance in extricating him from the toils in which he is meshed. You will call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—in plain clothes of course—and obtain whatever information on the subject she may be able to afford. Remember to communicate directly with me; and any assistance you may require shall be promptly rendered." With these and a few other minor directions, needless to recapitulate, I was dismissed to a task which, difficult and possibly perilous as it might prove, I hailed as a delightful relief from the wearying monotony and dull routine of ordinary duty.

I hastened home, and after dressing with great care—the best part of my wardrobe had been fortunately saved by Emily from the wreck of my fortunes—I proceeded to Lady Everton's mansion. I was immediately marshaled to the drawing room, where I found her ladyship and her daughter—a beautiful, fairy-looking girl—awaiting my arrival. Lady Everton appeared greatly surprised at my appearance, differing, as I dare say it altogether did, from her abstract idea of a policeman, however attired or disguised; and it was not till she had perused the note of which I was the bearer, that her haughty and incredulous stare became mitigated to a glance of lofty, condescendent civility.

"Be seated, Mr. Waters," said her ladyship, waving me to a chair. "This note informs me that you have been selected for the duty of endeavoring to extricate my son from the perilous entanglement in which he has unhappily involved himself."

I was about to reply—for I was silly enough to feel somewhat nettled at the noble lady's haughtiness of manner—that I was engaged in the public service of extirpating a gang of swindlers with whom her son had involved himself, and was there to procure from her Ladyship any information she might be possessed of, likely to forward so desirable a result: but fortunately the remembrance of my actual position, spite of my gentleman's attire, flashed vividly upon my mind; and instead of permitting my glib tongue to wag irreverently in the presence of a right honorable, I bowed with reverential acquiescence.

Her ladyship proceeded, and I, in substance, obtained the following information:

Mr. Charles Merton, during the few months that elapsed since the attainment of his majority, had very literally "fallen among thieves." A passion for gambling seemed to have taken entire possession of his being; and almost every day, as well as night, of his haggard and feverish life was passed at play. A run of ill-luck, according to his own belief, had set in against him, and he had not only dissipated all the ready money which he had inherited, and the large sums which the foolish indulgence of his lady mother had supplied him with, but had involved himself in bonds, bills, and other obligations to a frightful amount. The principal agent in effecting this ruin was one Sandford—a man of fashionable and dashing exterior, and the presiding spirit of the knot of desperadoes whom I was commissioned to hunt out. Strange to say, Mr. Merton had the blindest reliance upon this man's honor; and even now, tricked, despoiled as he had been by him and his gang—relied upon his counsel and assistance to escape from the desperate position in which he was involved. The Everton estate had passed, in default of male issue, to a distant relative of the late lord; so that ruin, absolute and irremediable, stared both the wretched dupe and his relatives in the face. Lady Everton's jointure was not a very large one, and her son had been permitted to squander sums which should have been devoted to the discharge of claims that were now *pressed harshly against her.*

I listened with the deepest interest to Lady Everton's narrative. Repeatedly, during the course of it, as she incidentally alluded to the manners and appearance of Sandford, who had been introduced by Mr. Merton to his mother and sister, a suspicion, which the police papers had first awakened, that the gentleman in question was an old acquaintance of my own, and one, moreover, whose favors I was extremely desirous to return in kind, flashed with increased conviction across my mind. This surmise I of course kept to myself; and after emphatically cautioning the ladies to keep our proceedings a profound secret from Mr. Merton, I took my leave, amply *provided with the resources requisite for carrying into* effect the scheme which I had resolved upon. I also arranged that, instead of waiting personally on her ladyship, which might excite observation and suspicion, I should report progress by letter through the post.

"If it *should* be he," thought I, as I emerged into the street. The bare suspicion had sent my blood through my veins with furious violence. "If this Sandford be, as I suspect, that villain Cardon, success will indeed be triumph—victory! Lady Everton need not in that case seek to animate my zeal by promises of money recompense. A blighted existence, a young and gentle wife by his means cast down from opulence to sordid penury, would stimulate the dullest craven that ever crawled the earth to energy and action. Pray Heaven my suspicion prove correct; and then, oh! mine enemy, look well to yourself, for the avenger is at your heels!"

Sandford, I had been instructed, was usually present at the Italian Opera during the ballet; the box he generally occupied was designated in the memoranda of the police; and as I saw by the bills that a very successful piece was to be performed that evening, I determined on being present.

I entered the house a few minutes after ten o'clock, just after the commencement of the ballet, and looked eagerly around. The box in which I was instructed to seek my man was empty. The momentary disappointment was soon repaid. Five minutes had not elapsed, when Cardon, looking more insolently triumphant than ever, entered arm in arm with a pale, aristocratic-looking young man, whom I had no difficulty, from his striking resemblance to a portrait in Lady Everton's drawing-room, in deciding to be Mr. Merton. My course of action was at once determined on. Passing only to master the emotion which the glittering reptile in whose poisonous folds I had been involved and crushed, inspired, I passed to the opposite side of the house and boldly entered the box. Cardon's back was toward me, and I tapped him lightly on the shoulder. He turned quickly round; and if a basilisk had confronted him, he could scarcely have exhibited greater terror and suprise. My aspect, nevertheless, was studiously bland and conciliating, and my outstretched hand seemed to invite a renewal of our old friendship.

"Waters!" he at last stammered out, feebly accepting my proffered grasp—"who would thought of meeting you here?"

"Not you, certainly, since you stare at an old friend as if he were some frightful goblin about to swallow you. Really——"

"Hush! Let us speak together in the lobby. An old friend," he added, in answer to Mr. Merton's surprised stare. "We will return in an instant."

"Why, what is all this, Waters?" said Cardon, recovering his wonted *sang froid* the instant we were alone, "I had understood that you had retired from amongst us, were, in fact—what shall I say?"

"Ruined—done up. Nobody should know that better than you."

"My dear fellow, you do not imagine——"

"I imagine nothing, my dear Cardon. I was very thoroughly done—done *brown*, as tis written in the vulgar tongue. But fortunately my kind old uncle—"

"Possgrove is dead," interrupted my old acquaintance, eagerly jumping to a conclusion, "and you are his heir. I congratulate you, my dear fellow. This is indeed a charming 'reverse of circumstances.'"

"Yes; but mind I have given up the old game. No more dice-deviltry for me. I have promised Emily never even to touch a card again."

The cold, hard eye of the incarnate fiend—he was little less—gleamed mockingly as these "good intentions" of a practised gamester fell upon his ear; but he only replied,

"Very good; quite right, my dear boy. But come let me introduce you to Mr. Merton, a highly connected personage, I assure you. By-the-by, Waters," he added, in a caressing, confidential tone, "my name, for family and other reasons, which I will hereafter explain to you, is, for the present, Sandford."

"Yes: do not forget. But *allons*, or the ballet will soon be over."

I was introduced in due form to Mr. Merton as an old and esteemed friend, whom he—Sandford—had not seen for many months. At the conclusion of the ballet, Sandford proposed that we should adjourn to the European Coffee House nearly opposite. This was agreed to, and out we sallied. At the top of the staircase, we jostled against the commissioner, who, like us, was leaving the house. He bowed slightly to Mr. Merton's apology, and his eye wandered briefly and coldly over our persons; but not the faintest sign of interest or recognition escaped him. I thought it possible he did not know me in my changed apparel; but looking back after descending a few steps, I was quickly undeceived. A sharp, swift glance, expressive both of encouragement and surprise, shot out from under his pentheuse brows, and as swift'y vanished. He did not know how little I needed spurring to the goal we both had in view!

We discussed two or three bottles of wine with much gaiety and relish. Sandford especially was in exuberant spirits, brimming over with brilliant anecdote and sparkling badinage. As saw in me a fresh, rich prey, and his eager spirit revealed by anticipation in the victory which he nothing doubted to obtain over my "excellent intentions and wife-pledged virtue." About half-past twelve o'clock he proposed to adjourn. This was eagerly assented to by Mr. Merton, who had for some time exhibited unmistakable symptoms of impatience.

"You will accompany us, Waters?" said Sandford, as we rose to depart. There is, I suppose, no vow registered in the matrimonial archives against *looking on* at a game played by others?"

"Oh no: but don't ask me to play."

"Certainly not;" and a devilish sneer curled his lip. "Your virtue shall suffer no temptation be assured."

We soon arrived before the door of a quiet, respectable-looking house, in one of the streets leading from the strand. A low, peculiar knock given by Sandford, was promptly answered; then a pass-word, which I did not catch, was whispered by him through the keyhole, and we passed in.

We proceeded up stairs to the first floor, the shutters of which were carefully closed, so that no intimation of what was going on could possibly reach the street. The apartment was brilliantly lighted; a roulette table and dice and cards were in full activity; wine and liquors of all varieties were profusely paraded. There was about half a dozen persons present, I soon discovered, besides the gang, and that comprised eleven or twelve well-dressed desperadoes, whose sinister aspects induced a momentary qualm lest one or more of the pleasant party might suspect or recognise my vocation. This, however, I have reflected, was scarcely possible. My best, during the short period I had been in the force, was far distant from the usual haunts of such gentry, and I was otherwise unknown in London. Still, questioning glances were eagerly directed towards my introducer; and one big burly fellow, a foreigner—the rascals were the scum of various countries—was very unpleasantly inquisitorial. "*J'en reponds.*" I heard Sandford say in answer to his iterated queries; and he added something in a whisper which brought a sardonic smile to the fellow's lips, and induced a total change in his demeanor towards myself. This was reassuring; for though provided with pistols, I should, I felt, have little chance with such utterly reckless ruffians as those by whom I was surrounded. Play was proposed, and though at first stoutly refusing, I feigned to be gradually overcome by irresistible temptation, and sat down to blind hazard with my foreign friend for moderate stakes. I was gracious ly allowed to win; and in the end found myself richer in devil's money by about ten pounds. Mr. Merton was soon absorbed in the chances of the dice, and lost large sums, for which, when the money he had brought with him was exhausted, he gave written acknowledgments. The cheating practiced upon him was really audacious; and any one but a tyro must have repeatedly detected it. He, however, appeared not to entertain the slightest suspicion of the "fair play" of his opponents, guiding himself entirely by the advice of his friend and counsellor, Sandford, who did not himself play. The amiable assemblage broke up about six in the morning, each person entering singly by the back way, receiving as he departed, a password for the next evening.

A few hours afterwards, I waited on the commissioner to report the state of affairs.—He was delighted with the fortunate debut I had made but still strictly enjoined patience and caution. It would have been easy, as I was in possession of the password to have surprised the confederacy in the act of gaming that very evening; but this would only have accomplished a part of the object aimed at. Several of the fraternity—Sandford among the number—were suspected of issuing forged foreign notes, and it was essential to watch narrowly for legal evidence to insure their conviction. It was also desirable to restore, if possible, the property and securities of which Mr. Merton had been pillaged.

Nothing of especial importance occurred for seven or eight days. Gaming went on as usual every evening, and Mr. Merton became of course more and more involved; even his sister's jewels—which he had surreptitiously obtained, to such a depth of degradation will this frightful vice plunge men otherwise honorable—had been staked and lost; and he was, by the advice of Sandford, about to conclude a heavy mortgage on his estate, in order not only to clear off his enormous "debts of honor," but to acquire fresh means of "winning back"—that *ignus fatuus* of all gamblers—*his tremendous losses!* A new preliminary "dodge" was, I observed, now brought into action. Mr. Merton esteemed himself a knowing hand at *ecarte;* it was introduced; and he was permitted to win every game he played, much to the apparent annoyance and discomfiture of the loosers. As this was precisely the snare into which I had myself fallen, I of course the more readily detected it, and felt satisfied that a *grand coup* was meditated. In the meantime I had not been idle. Sanford was *confidentially* informed that I was only waiting in London to receive between four and five thousand pounds—part of Uncle Possgrove's legacy—and then intended to immediately hasten back to canny Yorkshire. To have seen the villian's eyes as I incidentally, as it were, announced my errand, and intention! They fairly flashed with infernal glee! Ah, Sandford! you were, with all your cunning, but a sand blind idiot to believe the man you had wronged and ruined, could so easily forget the debt he owed you.

The crisis came swiftly on. Mr. Merton's mortgage-money was to be paid on the morrow; and on that day, too, I announced the fabulous thousands receivable by me were to be handed over. Mr. Merton, elated by his repeated triumphs at ecarte, and prompted by his friend Sandford, resolved instead of cancelling the bonds and obligations held by the conspirators, to redeem his losses by staking on that game his ready money against these liabilities. This was at first demurred to with much apparent earnestness by the winners; but Mr. Merton, warmly seconded by Sandford, insisted upon the concession, as he deemed it, it was finally agreed that ecarte should be the game by which he might hope to regain the fortune and the peace of mind he had so rashly squandered; the last time should be successful—and was he not sure of success?—he assured Sandford, that he would never handle cards or dice. He should have heard the mocking merriment with which the gang heard Sandford repeat this resolution to amend his ways—*when* he had recovered back his wealth!

The day so eagerly longed for by Merton and the confederates—by the spoilers and their prey—arrived; and I waited with feverish anxiety the coming on of night.—Only the chief conspirators—eight in number—were to be present; and no stranger except myself—a privilege I owed to the moonshine legacy I had just received was to be admitted to this crowning triumph of successful fraud. One only hint I had ventured to give Mr. Merton, and that under a promise, "on his honor as a gentleman," of inviolable secrecy. It was this: "Be sure, before commencing play to-morrow night, the books and obligations you have signed, the jewels you have lost, with a sum in notes or gold to make up an equal amount to that which you mean to risk, is actually deposited on the table." He promised to insist on this condition. It involved much more than he dreamt of.

My arrangements were at length thoroughly complete; and a few minutes past twelve o'clock the whispered password admitted me into the house. An angry altercation was going on. Mr. Merton was insisting, as I had advised, upon the exhibition of a sum equal to that which he had brought with him—for confident of winning, he was determined to recover his losses to the last farthing, and although his bonds, bills, obligations, his sister's jewels, and a large amount in gold and genuine notes were produced, there was still a heavy sum deficient. "Ah, by the by," exclaimed Sandford as I entered. "Waters can lend you the sum for an hour or two—for a *consideration*," he added in a whisper. "It will soon be returned."

"No, thak you," I answered coldly. "I never part with money till I have lost it."

A malignant scowl passed over the scoundrel's features; but he made no reply. Ultimately it was decided that one of the fraternity should be despatched in search of the required amount. He was gone about half an hour, and returned with a bundle of notes. They were as I hoped and expected, forgeries on foreign banks. Mr. Merton looked at and counted them; and play commenced.

As it went on, so vividly did the scene recall the evening that had sealed my own ruin, that I grew dizzy with excitement, and drained tumbler after tumbler of water to allay the feverish throbbing of my veins. The gamblers were fortunately too much absorbed to heed my agitation. Merton lost continually—without pause or intermission. The stakes were doubled—trebled—quadrupled! His brain was on fire; and he played, or rather lost, with the recklessness of a madman.

"Hark! what's that?" suddenly exclaimed Sandford, from whose Satanic features the mask he had so long worn before Merton had been gradually slipping. "Did you not hear a noise below?"

My ear had caught the sound; and I could better interpret it than he. It ceased.

"Touch the signal-bell, Adolphe," added Sandford.

Not only the play, but the very breathing of the villians was suspended as they listened for the reply.

It came. The answering tinkle sounded once—twice—thrice. "All right!" shouted Sandford—"proceed! The farce is nearly played out."

I had instructed the officers that two of them in plain clothes should present themselves at the front door, obtain admission by means of the password I had given them, and immediately seize and gag the door-keeper. I had also acquainted them with the proper answer to the signal ring—three distinct pulls at the bell handle communicating with the first floor. Their comrades were then to be admitted, and they were all to silently ascend the stairs, and wait on the landing till summoned by me to enter and seize the gamesters. The back entrance to the house was also securely but unobtrusively watched.

One only fear disturbed me: it was lest the scoundrels should take alarm in sufficient time to extinguish the lights, destroy the forged papers, and possibly escape by some private passage that might unknown to me, exist.

Rousing myself, as soon as the play was resumed, from the trance of memory by which I had been in some sort absorbed, and first ascertaining that the handles of my pistols were within easy reach—for I knew I was playing a desperate game with desperate men—I rose, stepped carelessly to the door, partially opened it and bent forward, as if listening for a repetition of the sound which had so alarmed the company. To my great delight the landing and stairs were filled with police officers—silent and stern as death. I drew back and walked towards the table at which Mr. Merton was seated. The last stake—an enormous one—was being played for. Merton lost. He sprang upon his feet, death-pale, despairing, overwhelmed, and a hoarse execration surged through his clenched teeth. Sandford and his associates coolly raked the plunder together, their features lighted up with fiendish glare.

"Villian!—traitor!—miscreant!" shrieked Mr. Merton, as if smitten with sudden frenzy, and darting at Sandford's throat; "you, devil that you are, have undone, destroyed me!"

"No doubt of it," calmly replied Sandford, shaking off his victim's grasp; "and I think it has been very artistically and effectually done, too. Swindling, my fine fellow, will scarcely help you much."

Mr. Merton glared upon the taunting villian in speechless agony and rage.

"Not quite so fast, Cardon, if you please," I exclaimed, at the same time taking up a bundle of forged notes. "It does not appear to me that Mr. Merton has played against equal stakes, for unquestionably this paper *is* not genuine."

"Dog!" roared Sandford, "do you hold your life so cheap?" and he rushed towards me, as if to seize the *forged notes.*

I was as quick as he, and the levelled tube of a pistol sharply arrested his eager onslaught. The entire gang gathered near us, fuming with excitement. Mr. Merton looked bewildered from one to another, apparently scarcely conscious of what passing around him.

"Wrench the papers from him!" screamed Sandford, recovering his energy. "Seize him—stab, strangle him."

"Look to yourself, scoundrel!" I shouted with equal vehemence. "Your hour is come! Officers enter and do your duty!"

In an instant the room was filled with police; and surprised, panic-stricken, paralysed at the suddenness of the catastrophe, the gang were all secured without the slightest resistance and marched off in custody.

Three—Sandford or Cardon, for he had half-a-dozen *aliases*, one of them—were transported for life; the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. My task was effectually accomplished. My superiors were pleased to express very warm commendation of the manner in which I had acquitted myself; and the first step in the promotion which ultimately led to my present position in another branch of the public service was soon after conferred upon me. Mr. Merton had his bonds, obligations, jewels, and money restored to him; and, taught wisdom by terrible experience, never again entered a gaming house. Neither he nor his lady-mother was ungrateful for the service I had been fortunate enough to render them.

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

From the London Athenæum.

Fifty-three millions! Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this race on the face of the earth. There are a million more persons of Magyar descent, speaking the Magyar language at the present moment in Europe, than there were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonising people in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity for absorbing small races! Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000 in Europe and America. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only thirty-four millions; being altogether only three millions and a fraction more than the population of France at that time, and considerably less than the Teutonic population of Central Europe. In 1851 it is ahead of every civilized race in the world. Of races lying within the zones of civilization, the Sclaves alone are more numerous, counted by heads; but comparatively few of this plastic and submissive stock have yet escaped from the barbarism of the dark ages. In wealth, energy and cultivation they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is almost their only element of strength. Of all the races which are now striving for the mastery of the world—to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius—to make its law, idiom, religion, manners, government and opinion prevail—the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most numerous, powerful, and active. The day when it might possibly have been crushed, absorded, or trampled out, like Hungary, or Polan t, by stronger hordes, is gone by forever. That it was possible at one time for this people to be subdued by violence or to fall a prey to the slower agonies of decline, there can be little doubt. In 1650, the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maratime power were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port. In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount. England was then, hardly known abroad. Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of more cultivated travelers. Had the thought of a day arriving when any single European language would be spoken by millions of persons, scattered over the great continents of the earth, from New Zeland to the Hebrides, and from the cape of storms to the Artic ocean, occurred to any speculative mind, Dutch, not English, would probably have been the tongue to which he would have assigned the marvelous mission. Yet Holland has fallen nearly as much as the Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Even her writers have many of them clothed their genius in a foreign garb. On the other hand, our literature and language have passed entirely out of this phase of danger. Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Basque, and other idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellectual medium, but whatever may be the future changes of the world, the tongue of Shakspeare and Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be torn away. No longer content with mere preservation, it aims at universal mastery. Gradually it is taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world; isolating all rival idioms—shutting them up from intercourse with each other—making itself the channel of every communication. At a hundred points at once it plays the aggressor. It contends with the Spanish on the frontiers of Mexico—drives French and Russian before it in Canada and in the northern Archipelago—supercedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal—closes Greek and Italian at Malta and in the Ionian Islands—usurps the right of Arabic at suez and Alexandria—maintains itself supreme at Libéria, Hong-Kong, Jamacia, and St. Helena—fights its way against multitudinous and various dialects in the rocky mountains, in Central America, on the gold coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless island of the eastern seas. No other language is spreading in this way. French and German find students among cultivated men; but English permanently destroys and supercedes the idioms with which it comes in connection.

The relative growth of the two great Anglo-Saxon states is noteworthy. In 1801 the population of Great Britain was 10,942,646; in 1830, that of the U. S. was 5,319,762—or not quite half. In 1850, the population of the United States is two millions and a third more than that of Great Britain in 1851—at this moment, it probably exceeds it by three millions. The rate of decennial increase in this country is less than fifteen per cent.—while in America it is about 35 per cent. In the great continental states the rate is considerably lower than in England. According to the progress of the last fifty years in France and in America, the U. S. will have the larger population in 1870—in 1890, they will exceed those of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland combined. Prudent statesmen should bear these facts in mind. Many persons now alive may see America will be of more importance to us socially, commercially and politically, than all Europe put together. Old diplomatic traditions will go for little in the face of a transatlantic power numbering 100,000,000 of free and energetic men of our own race and blood.

Flax Versus Cotton.

The public papers have lately occupied themselves with a controversy about the probability of finding in flax a substitute for and victorious rival to cotton; which, as it is alleged, has now become possible by a pretended discovery by a certain Peter Claussen, in London, of a method of so preparing flax that it can be spun by the same machinery as cotton: The American planters need not be alarmed, as the idea of such a possibility can only be conceived by men who are entirely ignorant of technical matters in general, and the nature of flax and cotton in particular. Numerous attempts to attain this end have in these last fifty years, been made in Europe by superficial or sanguine men, but all have failed, as it was to be expected. A microscopical examination shows, that the cotton fibre is a hollow cylindrical fibre, covered with numberless points forming a kind of fur, which provides an adherence of one fibre to others when in contact, upon which the mechanical effect of the spinning machinery is based; while that of flax is flat, ribbonlike and of a smooth, glossy surface. The consequence is, that when one fibre is pulled out of a mass, no others will follow or adhere to it of its own accord, unless drawn out by the same means, and laid alongside of others.

Whoever has once seen the spinning of flax by hand with open eyes and mind, must be satisfied of this; and it is this essential difference of the two materials which qualifies cotton for better absorbing and retaining the pigments of dyes in the interior, and between the fine fur of its outside.

The vain attempts to overcome this natural difference, have all been based upon the destruction, by chemical or mechanical means, of those qualities in which flax is superior to cotton, viz., the length and greater strength and glossiness of its fibre, and not even a partial success has ever been obtained, even when flax was, by chemical means, so completely denaturalized, that it broke up into fragments and dust in the attempts to spin it.

Yet the only possible result was, the invention of the machinery which is now used to spin flax, differing in its features and *modus operandi* from cotton machinery, as much as one fibre differs from the other; requiring greater care, and doing less work: and

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

Great Democratic Victory in Kentucky!

The Democrats of Kentucky have achieved a glorious victory, having elected their Governor and five members of Congress. The Whigs have the Lieutenant Governor, four members of Congress, and one independent, elected by Democratic votes, and claim the Legislature. Take it all in all it is one of the greatest political victories on record.

Indiana Still True.

The result in the "Hoosier State" is all on one side, the Democracy carrying both branches of the Legislature, and all the members of Congress but two. Glorious Indiana.

Artists' Union of Cincinnati.

We again call the attention of our readers to this institution, calculated exclusively for the benefit of American Artists. In looking over the Catalogue of Paintings for distribution, we observe many from the easels of the most celebrated of American Artists. The works for distribution the 1st of July numbered 86, and the subscribers on the 5th of August 311, both of which have been increased since, affording a much better opportunity for drawing a prize than the eastern Art Union, where the prizes number 700 to 860 and the members 19,000. The distribution will take place on the 1st day of September, and to those who are desirous of procuring fine pictures or of patronizing American Art, we say delay not, as the books must soon be closed. The two engravings which each subscriber gets, ("Catching Rabbits" and "Washington,") are amply worth the subscription, $5. Call on Benjamin Grant, the Honorary Secretary, and see the two beautiful engravings and subscribe, and you will always thank us for the advice.

☞ We have heard a good deal of speculation about town for a week past in regard to the firing of cannon on Saturday night last. Very few seem to understand just exactly what it was for, especially as it is very generally known that our worthy "city fathers" have prohibited such performances under severe "fines and penalties." His Excellency, Gov. Johnston, came to town on Friday evening, but not a gun welcomed him: on the contrary his entree looked more like a very thinly attended funeral procession. He received the congratulations of his friends, made his speech on Saturday, went to Girard, and towards the middle hours of the night, when he returned, somebody got out the "baby waker" and played away for a short time to the great damage of sundry peaceably disposed citizens. Whether it was for his Excellency's safe return, or for the election of a Democratic Governor in Kentucky, a State that hasn't swerved from her Whig moorings since the election of Gen. Jackson, or for the great Democratic victory in Indiana, we of course can't answer. In either case, we thought the performance exceedingly ill-timed!

☞ We'se Is.—The Pittsburgh *Post*, Carlisle *Democrat*, and several other papers in the State, have proposed to send their papers to any number of responsible Whigs, and wait for their pay until after Col. Bigler is elected Governor. We're in to that pile, too: so send along the names, and we will send the paper for a year, and if Gov. Johnston is re-elected, the account shall be square; but if not, then pass along them two dollars! Who is the first customer?

☞ We don't often make apologies, but absence from home two days, having to attend a wedding another, and not feeling very particularly Editorially inclined the balance of the week, has prevented our paying that attention to the columns of the *Observer* we usually do. Editors will go sometimes, and people will get married, consequently if we have neglected any particular interest we can't help it, and wouldn't if we could.

For Green Bay.—Passengers can now be ticketed through from this port to Green Bay and Chicago on the J. D. Morton, Capt. A. Stuart. The officers and crew of the Morton are of the right kind, and everything is done to make passengers comfortable. For passage apply to Josiah Kellogg on the Public dock, or M. J. Lee, at O. D. Spafford's, State St.

☞ We are pleased to see by the following, from the California *Courier*, that our old friend, Mr. A. A. Boyden, of this city, who has been in California ever since the first gold discovery, is on his way home. We are indebted to him for several California favors heretofore:

Among the number of passengers who leave for home to-day, is Mr. A. A. Boyden, of the firm of Boyden and Travers. During his residence here, Mr. B. has acquired the reputation of an upright, honest and excellent citizen, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

"Traveling Cabinet."—The New York *Herald* estimates that Mr. Fillmore and his secretaries have traveled, this spring and summer, the round numbers, 20,000 miles, in little trips of a few days, here and there. "In this estimate we include the necessary return travel to Washington of several absentees of the Cabinet, and an estimate of the trip to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs proposed to be undertaken next Tuesday. *The Tariff of '46 keeps the wheels of Government well greased*—no creaking—nothing to do. After December next, the President and Cabinet will probably be detained at Washington until March, 1853, *when it is likely they will all set out on their travels together.*"

☞ The election for Judicial officers in the State of Missouri, on Monday week, terminated, so far as heard from, as follows: Messrs. Gamble, Napton and Ryland are elected by the State at large as Judges of the Supreme Court. In the city and county of St. Louis, Judge Hamilton, the present incumbent, is elected Circuit Judge; Judge Treat to the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge Colt as Judge of the Criminal Court. All of the three latter named persons are National Democrats, and were opposed by regular nominees of the Bentonites or Free Soilers.

☞ Senator Berrien, who opposes Mr. Cobb, and the other Union candidates in Georgia, is now called a "locofoco" by some of the Northern Whig prints. Should he happen to manage his card so as to be re-elected by the next "disunion Legislature," the same prints will crow over it as a Whig victory. If J. M. Berrien isn't a Whig, who is? The old Democrats of Georgia are for the Union and the Compromise.

☞ We have not time nor room to reply this week to the *Gazette's* stale re-hash of the *North American's* misrepresentations of Col. Bigler.

☞ Golden South Carolina.—A piece of gold, about the size and shape of a man's foot, was found in Yorkville district, S. C., a few days ago. It was worth about $9,600. At the diggings where this piece was found, twenty-one and a half pounds of gold have been collected by three persons, during the last six weeks.

☞ A Bad Start.—Edward F. Douglass, lately executed in New York for murder on the high seas, makes the following statement in his confession: "I never was in liquor but once, and that was on the election of old Tippecanoe (General Harrison) to the presidency, and that was on hard cider." Comment is unnecessary.

Gov. Johnston at Erie.

Were we to judge of the Whig majority in this county this fall by the Johnston demonstration here on Saturday, we should be forced to put it down much less than it ever was since the days of Anti-Masonry. There was no enthusiasm displayed, either when he came, when he spoke, or when he left. All was as dead, lifeless, and insipid as a poor tale thrice told. His Excellency, after he left Warren, wandered off into New York somewhere; but whether to speak in laudation of his own great efforts at paying off the State debt, or whether he was on a political pilgrimage to the spot where the "Buffalo platform" was constructed; or, yet again, whether he was in search of those surplus voters in Schuylkill county, who elected him in 1848, but who have never been heard of since the November following, we, of course, have no means of knowing. We may presume, however, that he may have had in view a little of all these objects. But to his reception. We knew he was to be here on Friday evening, and we kept an eye to the windward that we might catch the first sounds of the assembling crowd to greet him. Four o'clock came, but neither multitude nor Governor disturbed our labors. Five, and we heard from our office the omnibuses of the several Hotels rattling through the street as they always do upon the arrival of the evening boat, and in their train was one solitary carriage, drawn by four horses, containing the committee appointed to receive him. It went to the harbor, and it came back with the expected guest, but even the fact of a live Governor, the chief Magistrate of the commonwealth, being in town did not create a ripple on the quiet surface of business. We recollect when such an arrival—in 1838 we think it was—set Whiggery wild with excitement, and shouts and bonfires, and a general abandonment of business, welcomed the favorite of the party. But times have changed since then, and some of the disappointed no doubt think they are "sadly out of joint;" and so far as popular demonstrations in favor of political candidates are concerned, they are. Unless the Governor is used to such cool receptions—and we can scarcely think he is—he must have felt exceedingly mortified, which mortification could not but have been heightened the next day, when he arose to speak to only some three hundred auditors—half of whom were boys and women. We say that at no time, when he was speaking on Saturday, were there over three hundred listeners, and that, too, with the advantages of a day when everybody comes to market, and of its being Court week. If, with these advantages, in a city of over 6,000 inhabitants, and a county of 40,000, which is pledged to him for 1500 majority, Gov. Johnston cannot raise over 300 auditors, or even 500, what a farce is it for our opponents to talk about his popularity. But so it is, and now to his speech; and we will here remark, *en passant*, that although the Governor said what he had to say very distinctly, and in an easy and fluent manner, he said nothing we had not heard, seen, read, and commented upon times out of number. Whatever else the Governor may be accused of, the charge of originality will never be justly laid at his door.

The Governor started out with the strange proposition that he was not electioneering for himself—he was not begging the office of Governor—he was only endeavoring to carry out the will of the Whig party. Whether his Excellency found any body green enough to believe him we don't know—if he did, he must be *first cousin* to the "generous confidence man," and would be a curiosity worthy of Barnum. Of course, Wm. F. Johnston does not "beg the office of Governor"—no body would ever charge him with that, *if they knew him*—it is only the "dear people" he is anxious to accommodate, hence he makes speeches to them at the extremely low rate of $23 a day. Cheap enough, isn't it. In connection with this fact he told us he was extremely anxious to pay off *the public debt, and if the rascally "locofocos" would* only let him alone, and the people would continue to pay taxes, he would do it, too. About that time we happened to think of a certain Judiciary bill, wherein the districts of the State were increased to make room for some of his political favorites, and, per sequence, the burthens of the people augmented, that this same Wm. F. Johnston, as Governor, used all his influence to have passed. Whether this was the "sinking fund" he took to himself such great credit for suggesting, or not, we are not sure, but it is evidently *one of his* "sinking funds," and we suspect a good deal more legitimate than the child he lays such great claims of paternity to. The Governor next mounted that old antiquated hobby, "protection," and the way he slung the "raw head and bloody bones" of "pauper labor" around the heads of his listeners was a caution to the "American system." In laying down the foundation to build upon, he was pretty nigh right, however, for, strange as it may appear, it was almost word for word, and letter for letter, with that much abused document, Mr. Polk's Kane letter; but when he came to "pile up the agony," and depict in such glowing and heart-rending accents the "ruin wrought" by the tariff of '46, be out-tariffed *that immortal champion of Whigery*, "Tariff Andy," and astonished his three hundred auditors. But seriously, when will the Whig party and its champions learn and talk sense on this question? When will they learn that they cannot make converts to any system by the miserable humbuggery of crying "ruin," when the whole face of the country stamps it as false? We are not about to enter into a discussion of this question, but there is one principle of political economy Gov. Johnston, nor no other advocate of protection who is eternally prating about "pauper labor," ever yet controverted; and that is, that any article produced by labor is just as much the product of the labor of the country where used, as it is the product of the labor of the country where produced. Thus the corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, silver and gold of the United States, produced by the labor of the free men of the various States from Maine to California, is bartered for the products of the "pauper labor" of Europe, and hence these products of Europe, when used here, are in reality, no more nor less than the corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, silver and gold, of Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, etc., etc., transmuted into a different form by the magic wand of commerce. How ridiculous it is then for political demagogues to prate as Gov. Johnston prated about the "pauper labor of Europe" being preferred over the labor of this country by the Democratic policy of a revenue tariff.

The Governor next turned his attention to the Compromise of the last Congress, particularly that part of it relative to the rendition of fugitives from labor; and here his Excellency "wired in and wired out" so repeatedly that it became a nice question among the most accomplished of his followers to determine

"Whether the snake that made the track
Was going *South* or coming back."

He told his hearers that, as good citizens, they ought to obey all laws until altered or amended. (That was for the Compromise men.) But if he had been in Congress he thought he should have voted against the fugitive slave law. (That was for the free soilers.) That law he thought did not protect the rights of the slave sufficiently, and to prove it he cited a case where a slave was sent back under it, and the reputed owner would not keep him, because he was not his slave. Here, the Governor thought, great injustice was done the accused, and he would remedy it by repealing or amending. We presume the Governor is lawyer enough to know that there is not a law upon the Statute books that has not, at one time or other, been the means of doing injustice to some one—not actually because the laws are wrong, but because human judgment and human evidence are not infallible. Thus, a man may be unjustly convicted of theft, and the Governor's remedy would be to repeal altogether, or amend the law against larceny. But the Governor would remedy this by giving the fugitive a trial by jury. His Excellency forgets that "fugitives from service or labor" are to be "delivered up" under the same provision of the Constitution which renders it the duty of each State to deliver up, without such trial, persons charged with crime in another State; and hence if *the fugitive from labor is to be tried by a jury* where caught, the fugitive from justice could, with equal propriety, claim the same privilege. But we will not discuss the question farther—it has been discussed by abler pens than ours, or even Gov. Johnston's, and the people, we are convinced, are determined to stand by the Constitution and the laws *as they are*, and not as sectional fanaticism would read them.

We must not forget to notice that his Excellency took occasion here, where it *is* generally understood there are *few friends* of Buchanan's elevation to the Presidency, to denounce that distinguished man in most unmeasured terms. His object appeared to be to convey the impression that Col. Bigler's election would be considered a Buchanan triumph. Happening at Meadville on Monday, we thought, as Mr. Buchanan has numerous friends in Crawford county, we would see whether his Excellency would there devote himself to the "House of Lancaster," and we found that the locality had a good deal of weight in the matter. There he scarcely mentioned Mr. B.'s name. It would not be popular in Meadville to abuse the "favorite son," and the Governor was dumb as an oyster. Politic and wise Governor, the game is very adroitly played, but it is plain to the eyes of every Democrat "where the little joker is." But we have already devoted more space to the Governor's "sayings and doings" while here, than we intended, and will close with the single remark that, if the Whigs are satisfied with the impression his Excellency made, we certainly will not complain!

More Annexation.

We have from time to time kept our readers advised of the rumors afloat of a proposition submitted or about to be submitted, by the Sandwich Island Government, to annex to, or place those islands under the protection of this government; and we see that a communication has appeared lately in some of the papers from a Mr. J. J. Jarvis, upon the subject, which throws some light upon it we have not heretofore observed. Mr. J. has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he publishes a newspaper in English and Hawaiian. He says the offer is now made to the citizens of this republic as a free gift, of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islanders ask in return, simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. The area of the group is 6500 square miles, capable of supporting tenfold its present population, (80,000.) One million dollars worth of American merchandise is annually consumed. Its American permanent population is not far from 1000, possessing valuable sugar and coffee plantations, in which and other permanent improvements large sums have been expended. The American Board of Missions have expended somewhere near $1,500,000 in their operations, and have settled on the group 50 or more families possessing valuable homesteads. The floating American population touching at these Islands annually is not far from 15,000, seamen and voyagers from some 400 vessels. In short, American enterprise, both commercial and philanthropic, have invested the group with its present political importance—bestowing upon the inhabitants laws, religion, civilization, and will soon add to these gifts, language—for the English tongue is rapidly superceding the Hawaiian. The writer says:

"The Islanders have thus a moral claim upon the American nation for protection. In no way can this be more efficiently bestowed, than by receiving them into the family of this great republic. It is true that the native population are melting away by the same untoward causes which have wasted away our Indians, but in a slower degree. Those that remain are as well prepared to be American citizens, as the multitude of European emigrants. Unlike the generality of them they can read and write—and have already acquired democratic ideas under the operation of their own liberal constitution of government, which will readily enable them to incorporate themselves under our institution.

One fact is certain—the native population is destined to be supplanted in numbers and power by a foreign race. They desire us to be their successors and protectors. Shall we or shall we not? It can now be done with the consent and urgent desire of all interested. It requires no outlay of money—the present revenues of the Islands are more than adequate to the expenses of its government—time, opportunity, the interests of the inhabitants and ourselves point to this result. I believe if all the facts bearing upon this question be presented to the people of the United States, a favorable response to the desire of the Hawaiians will be the result."

☞ Female Physicians.—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, in an article for Godey's Lady's Book for August, takes strong ground in favor of the practice of medicine by females. She says "there are a few self-evident propositions, and it would be questioning the common sense of mankind to doubt the general belief on these points. One is, that women are by nature better qualified than men to take charge of the sick and suffering; a second, that mothers should know the best means of preserving the health of their children; and the third point is, that female physicians are the proper attendants for their own sex in the hour of sorrow." Upon this the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks, and we coincide in the remark, that Mrs. Hale is indubitably correct. It is a great social evil that so few occupations are open to woman by which she can honorably to obtain her livelihood; for this forces her to establish herself in life by matrimony almost exclusively, and hence conventional marriages. If, as Miss Beecher remarks in her "Wrongs of Women," females had the same access to employment that men have, they would be more independent, and as a consequence, would less often allow mercenary motives to decide their choice of a husband. Now there are many avocations which a woman can pursue better than a man; and we suspect that prescribing for the *sick of their own sex* is one of these. While we hold that the destiny of woman, generally, is to be a wife and mother, we would not exclude from an honorable maintenance those who prefer to remain single, by closing respectable professions against them, nor would we compel women to marry in order to live. The old writer was correct who said that the meanest way to make a living was to marry for that end.

Father Mathew.

This distinguished Apostle of the Temperance cause will arrive in Erie on Saturday. We are authorized to announce that he will assist in the Dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church, under the pastoral control of the Rev. Mr. Dean, on Sabbath morning, and preach a Sermon appropriate to the occasion. He will also probably preach in the afternoon. It is proposed in the morning to charge a small admission fee, as a means of raising funds to aid in liquidating the Church debt, amounting to some twelve or thirteen hundred dollars.

In the afternoon of Monday next, it is intended, through the action of the Erie Division of Sons of Temperance, to honor Father Mathew with a Public Reception in the Park. Rev. Wm. Flint has been engaged to address him, and doubtless the occasion will be one of peculiar interest. Our citizens, generally, will, of course, be present. Scarce any one will fail to embrace so desirable an opportunity of seeing and hearing the venerable man whose good deeds have rendered his name immortal.

We would, furthermore, state that a supper will come off in honor of Father Mathew, in the Brick Dwelling on State Street, formerly occupied by C. M. Reed, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening. Tickets to the Supper may be had at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford and the Millinery Store of Mrs. H. S. Ward.—*Gazette.*

☞ What the World's Fair Costs Us.—A New York paper estimates the number of visiters to the World's Fair, from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, since its opening, at 5,600. Now if this number have gone from these three cities alone, it is not a large estimate to say that at least 10,000 persons in all have gone from the United States. No one would think of starting on such an excursion without cash and cash credit to the amount of at least $1,600. The total cost, in this way alone, of the World's Fair to us is therefore $10,000,000!! A very important item, by the way.

☞ Michigan.—The Detroit Tribune estimates that the wheat crop of that State will exceed in amount that of last year full one-third; that Michigan will export twelve million bushels wheat, six millions of corn, and three hundred millions feet of lumber during the present year. The aggregate exports are set down at twenty millions of dollars in value.

☞ More Rule.—The West Chester *Record* says that in the manufacturing town of Phoenixville, in that county, the Mill for rail-road iron, the Furnaces, the Nail Factory, and the Cotton Mill, are all in active operation. The various ore mines are also extensively worked. As this news comes from a whig paper, of course our whig friends will not dispute it, although it does not square exactly with their stories of hard times, depression, and ruin among the manufacturers, which they have again trumped up, for effect at the coming election.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

We republish the following decision of the Supreme Court of this State because it is deemed important in settling the railroad controversy west, which had been pending in our court. So decisive is this decision considered that we understand Gen. Reed, at whose instance a *writ of injunction* had been asked from the Court against the Franklin Canal Company's road to the Ohio line, immediately abandoned the prosecution and sold to the Company the right of way through his land. We are pleased that this question is at last settled, and that, too, in a legal way:

It seems to be an inevitable conclusion that the chancery powers of this court in supervising and controlling the proceedings of corporations, if not restricted to the City and County of Philadelphia, are not more extensive in any other part of the State than those of a Court of Common Pleas. The thirteenth section of the bill reported by the commissioners to revise the code, proposed to give the Supreme Court exclusive, full, and entire jurisdiction of the subject matter. The Supreme Court shall have, it was said, "the supervision and control of *all corporations*, other than those of a municipal character." Had this clause been enacted as it was reported, it would have enabled us to retain the present bill; but modified as it was by the Legislature by putting the Supreme Court on a footing with the Courts of Common Pleas, it leads irresistibly to a conclusion that the design was to give it exactly the same jurisdiction. "The Supreme Court, *and the several Courts of Common Pleas*," it was said, "shall have the jurisdiction and powers of a Court of Chancery so far as relates to the supervision and control of corporations not of a municipal character," and consequently in an equal degree, for no difference is made. Did the question of power rest even on this, the Supreme Court stand on a foundation no broader, and exercising a jurisdiction not more extensive, than the foundation and jurisdiction of a Court of Common Pleas, could not supervise or control the proceedings of a corporation whose field of action extends from the Susquehanna to the Ohio. A Court of Common Pleas, whose process runs not beyond the precincts of the county, certainly could not; yet its jurisdiction was created by the very same words; and how the jurisdiction of the one can be more extensive than the other, has not been explained. According to the maxim *nascitur a sociis*, the Supreme Court can control no corporation which the common pleas of the proper county could not control, and which, on the principle of the Bank of the United States *vs.* Deveraux, 3 Cra. 61, is not located in that county exclusively. Such is the restricted grant of jurisdiction as it stands in the first part of the section; and it is clear from it that the Supreme Court was not intended to have the full power of a Court of Chancery, without bound or qualification. What was to be its special jurisdiction was not so clear.

But the same grant is repeated in the same section; and certainly with a distinct limitation of the power which is the subject of it. "And the Supreme Court," it is said, "when sitting in bank in the city of Philadelphia, and the Court of Common Pleas in the said city and county, shall, besides the powers and jurisdiction aforesaid, *have the power and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery* so far as relates to the supervision and control of partnerships and corporations other than municipal corporations." They had it already; but then follows a similar repetition of the former grant of powers, and a grant of some new ones, with a proviso that "no process to be issued by the said courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, or the Supreme Court sitting therein, under the chancery powers herein specially granted, except such as have been heretofore exercised, shall, at any time, be executed beyond the limits of the city and county aforesaid." Why the process of the Supreme Court should have been thus restricted in a particular county, and left without restriction in the rest of the State, if that were the design, it is impossible to conjecture. The modifications of the reported section, incongruous and inconsistent as they are, and apparently the work of many hands, have left the provisions of the enacted section, if not contradictory, at least so obscure as to require legislative correction; but it is impossible not to see on every part of it that the new provisions were introduced to cut down the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as to the extent of its locality. The proviso certainly was intended *to mean something, and the mover of it evidently* had in view the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as a court of law in that county, and took it for a model for its original jurisdiction as a Court of Chancery, not intending it to have original equitable jurisdiction elsewhere. If he meant not that, it is impossible to conjecture what he meant. The difficulty in assigning to the proviso any meaning at all, is to reconcile it to the previous provision that the Supreme Court should have concurrent, and consequently original, jurisdiction with the courts of Common Pleas in all the counties but one, of the Eastern District. It is impossible to reconcile it to the details; but it is apparent from the whole that the new matter was introduced to reduce the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court proposed in the reported section to that of the dimensions of a court which cannot send its process beyond the county. It is unnecessary to ask why such jurisdiction was withheld. It has been the policy of the Legislature from the foundation of the province to dole out equitable powers to the courts with a parsimonious hand, but to grant it to arbitrators to be executed without rule, and without stint. Happily this policy is fast yielding to a more enlightened one; and there is not a doubt that if the subject were again presented to the Legislature, the clause of the reported section would be enacted without modification. Though the power to issue writs of injunction is a despotic one, which ought to be exercised in the first instance with great caution and only in the clearest and most indisputable cases, it is an invaluable and indispensable one. A writ of *quo warranto* would be in a case like the present; but the object of a corporator is not to destroy a charter, but to preserve it. Gigantic corporations may acquire, from combination of capital, and the patronage it creates, a dangerous influence, and the Legislature could curb it only by the instrumentality of the judiciary; but to make the instrument effective, would require it to be invested with an adequate degree of power. It is idle to argue against power from a possible abuse of it. A court powerless to do mischief is powerless to do good. But however we may regret our inability to determine this motion on its merits, about which it would be improper to volunteer an opinion, it is enough for us to know, not only that this formidable power is not distinctly and indisputably given to us, but that it seems to have been purposely withheld; and that it was ruled by this court to have been so in Cassel *vs.* Jones. This conclusion supercedes a consideration of the other points.

Motion for a special injunction dismissed.

The Greatest Curiosity.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, and says truly, that no curiosity of nature, genius, art, or government can be produced from the entire gathering of all that the civilized world has crowded into the great Crystal Palace of London, will at all compare with the *premium* wonder of Great Britain. It is *the British Census!* The enumeration of the population of Ireland has shown this spectacle:

Population in 1841,	8,175,194
do in 1851,	6,515,794
Loss in ten years,	1,649,330

A loss of one million six hundred and forty-nine thousand subjects. But the picture has two shades—the London Times, with artistic taste and truthfulness thus paints one:

"Unquestionably, several hundreds of thousands have perished permaturely, by the famine, by fever, by cholera, by diarrhœa, by slow hunger, by nakedness, by want of fuel, by insufficient habitation, by want of medical aid, by neglect of neighbors, by *desertion of friends*, by the lowest possible rate of existence, and by the uttermost prostration of spirits. A quarter of a million poor creatures, huddled at one time in workhouses, or extempore additions to them, and even more than that number of habitations swept from the earth, testify to the almost incredible straits to which the Irish population has lately been reduced."

☞ Democratic Nominations in Ohio.—The Democratic Convention which met in Columbus on the 6th, nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Reuben Wood.
Lieutenant Governor—Wm. Medill.
Judges—G. W. Bartley, J. A. Corwin, W. B. Caldwell, R. P. Ranney, and A. G. Thurman.
Auditor of State—William D. Morgan.
Secretary of State—Dr. Trevitt.
Treasurer of State—J. G. Breslin.
Attorney General—George E. Pugh.
Board of Public Works—A. P. Miller, G. W. Manypenny, J. B. Steadman.

☞ The Southern Elections.—The Pennsylvanian very pertinently says a long article might be written about the last Southern and Western elections; but a short paragraph will do. In Kentucky the Democrats have gained one, if not two members; in Indiana at least one; while in Alabama the Democratic flag still floats with the breeze. What is the cause of this contemporaneous victory of the Democracy in the Free and in the Slave States? *Nothing but the nationality of our creed;* nothing but the devotion of all to one common standard. What a lesson to the lovers of sectionalism and trickery!

☞ Off for Cuba.—A Company of about sixty men, says the Cincinnati *Times*, of Wednesday last, started from that city for Cuba, under the command of Capt. Robinson, of the former Cuban expedition.

☞ The Virginia Convention.—The prominent modifications of the present Constitution, made by the late Convention, consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and ever future public debt. The Legislature is to be apportioned, the House of Delegates on the Suffrage basis, with a Western majority of fourteen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of ten, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people. The Constitution is to be submitted to the voters of the State on the fourth Tuesday in October.

☞ The *Gazette* heads the *proceedings* here on Saturday last, "Great Popular Demonstration." Comment is unnecessary.

☞ Almost everything to gratify the taste can be found at Harris' Merchants' Exchange—fresh Oysters, only 24 hours from salt water, game, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds, and all served up fit for any "sovereign."

☞ Erie and North-East Road.—The vexed question as to the width of the gauge of this portion of the track of the "South shore railroad, from N. Y. to the West, has at last been settled by the adoption of the 'six foot' track, which, if we mistake not, is the width of the N. Y. and Erie road. The ceremony of driving the first spike, in laying the iron on the Erie and North-East road, was performed at Erie on Wednesday, July 30th, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. That brave old tar, Capt. Dobbins, long known as one of the ornaments of the Revenue service on Lake Erie, had the honor of giving the first blow on this interesting occasion. Judge Thompson, the distinguished M. C. from the Erie district, then addressed the assembly ably and eloquently, and was succeeded by our old friend Col. Irvin Camp, Chief Engineer of the road, whose remarks were received with the heartiest applause. Under the efficient supervision of Col. Camp, this important enterprise will be rapidly prosecuted to completion, and thus add another link to the great chain of internal communication, soon destined to encompass the Western waters.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ The Awful Condition of Whiggery.—The Louisville *Democrat*, in speaking of the total rout of Whiggery in Kentucky, says:

"We may, however, set down the result as a general rout of the whig party. An immense amount of decency is rubbed out and suppressed—and a multitude of the lights of whiggery will hereafter burn dimly. We may look upon whiggery hereafter as extinct. There is not a State now that can be counted for the national whig party. There are several States not Democrat, but they are only abolition, whilst they claim to be whig.

The Pigeon Trade.—About the middle of April last these remarkable birds began to make their appearance in flocks flying from the south in incalculable numbers—flock succeeding flock, covering some four or five miles in length and breadth, a continued succession, surpassing any accurate description. A calculation was made by a good mathematician of the number that passed into the town of Beekmantown, in this county, in two days, (allowing two feet square for each pigeon,) and the amount was nearly *one million*.

The pigeons encamped and nested on "Rand Hill" in said town, in vast numbers, occupying the forest some six miles in length and from one to two miles in width; and by careful inspection it was ascertained that there were from twenty to eighty nests in a tree. They soon began to fly east from their encampment a few miles to the lake for water, and in such flocks as almost to obscure the sun—The males always flying in the morning and the females in the afternoon. They totally refused grain for some time, subsisting on beach nuts, which were abundant in the vicinity of their nests.

The news of this congregation of "birds of the right sort," soon reached the ears of old pigeon catchers in the different parts of the country, and about the first of May a company came on from Massachusetts and commenced "baiting." They continued to bait until the pigeons would eat from 4 to 6 bushels of grain per day, and in the mean time other companies came on and commenced business. All persons engaged in netting and shooting these birds were successful beyond precedent.—It would be almost impossible to give an accurate account of the whole number taken, but four companies engaged in catching and purchasing, the writer knows, forwarded to the different markets not less than *one hundred and fifty thousand dozens*. The writer was an eye witness to the number caught and dressed by the first company and forwarded to market (the Harris Co., from Mass.,) which amounted to four thousand dozens! The companies continued to take them in large numbers until about the 17th of July, when in the course of a week not a pigeon was to be seen—they flew in a body from their encampment to the northeast, through Henryville, in Canada, and to the forests of the state of Maine.

Large quantities of grain were purchased and fed out—such as cracked corn and buckwheat; the writer had not the means of ascertainig the exact amount, but presumes, from the best information he can obtain, that not less than seven hundred bushels were used in this way.

Purchasers paid from 31 to 56 cents per dozen for live pigeons.—*Plattsburgh Republican.*

Precautions against Accidents.—On the Hudson River Railway the common speed is that of thirty miles an hour, including stoppages. In order to prevent accidents from collisions or obstructions the Company have establi-hed very wholesome and wise regulations. At certain intervals there are trackmen as they are termed, stationed, whose constant duty is to inspect, like sentinels, certain portions of the road and at once to exhibit signals in case of danger. Each of these trackmen are supplied with a white and red flag. If no obstruction exists, the white flag is displayed when the train comes in sight. Seeing this, the engineer feels secure in the rapidity of his passage. If no flag is exhibited the engineer must slack. If the red flag appears he must at once. The Company wisely consider that the expense of these men scattered over the whole road can be better borne, than the damages incident upon a collision.—*Hartford Courant.*

A New Varmint Surrounded.—The Alleganians, west of Cumberland, have considerable reputation as huntsmen, but it appears that even they are not familiar with all the sounds in the mountains. Recently a party of hunters were arrested by a sound unfamiliar to their ears; various opinions were given as to the class of animal from which it proceeded; but with the true spirit of hunters, it was resolved to take the "varmint," at all hazards. They took the direction of the sound, which broke upon their ears at intervals, and as they approached it they circled round to make sure of the game, and with their rifles cocked and primed they came upon a *steam saw mill* the "*whistle*," of which gave the uncertain sound.—*Cumberland Alleganian.*

A Patriotic and Liberal Offer.—One of the disunion papers of South Carolina makes a very fu- announcement that "John W. Wright, a notorious free soiler, has been elected Mayor of Logansport, Indiana." Mr. Wright, after due reflection upon the subject, has authorized the editor of the Indiana Sentinel to announce that, if South Carolina will abandon her mad project of disunion, and obligate herself to talk no more about secession, he will, for the purpose of quieting the South Carolina mind, resign the Mayorship of Logansport. So we may expect a compromise between South Carolina and Logansport. All true patriots may rejoice.—"Grim visaged war," will soon "smouth his wrinkled front."—*Louisville Jour.*

A Father Acting as Both Judge and Jury.—The Philadelphia Ledger says Wm. Rickards and Wm. Houlton, two lads of 14 and 16, were arrested implicated in stealing a pocket book containing about $40. The officers went into the house of his parents in search of young Houlton. His mother declared that he was not in the house; but one of the officers on going up stairs, found him lying in bed with a strong chain about his neck, while the other end was securely fastened to a bed post.

His father, it seems had resolved to punish the many faults of the boy, and acting as both Judge and Jury, had sentenced him to solitary confinement in his own room for a twelvemonth. The boy had been thus imprisoned for about two weeks. The chain was fastened about his neck with a strong padlock, which dangled beneath his chin as a locket of no ordinary kind.

The Panama Railroad.—This road, when completed, will exercise a material influence on the travel and transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of our country. The present state of the road is thus described by a gentleman writing from Chagres:

The Railroad is in rapid progress, for this country. The track is laid, so that a locomotive can run, for nearly a mile, and by the last day of August the two stations, Navy Bay and Gatun, will be connected with spiles, which now are only driven at the best very loosely. After the spiles are driven, the whole distance must be filled between the spiles with dirt before it will be safe for a locomotive to run over it. We may therefore safely calculate that the road will not be open to Gatun until the 1st of September next—although one would think from articles in the papers that the road was nearly finished to Gorgona, which is only half the distance by survey from Navy Bay to the Pacific side. It is no easy work to build a road through a country presenting so many obstacles as are found here: and those who look for a road to be built here in the time one is built in the States, are assuredly mistaken.

A Spunky "Bloomer."—A young lady recently appeared at a ball in a neighboring city dressed in short skirts and pants. The gentlemen admired her neat and comfortable dress, but several ladies accused her of being immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the neck, and replied, "If you will pull up your dresses to a proper place about your necks, your skirts will hang no lower than mine do."—*Hartford Times.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice' a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiogical Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

☞ The valuable Hoofland Bitters, which have acquired so extensive a popularity, and command so large a sale, are prepared only by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. These bitters have been introduced to notice for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, etc., in relieving which they have no equal, and have indeed proved a blessing to thousands, who regard Dr. Jackson as their preserver from an untimely grave. We have seen the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia speedily and radically cured by them. The surest test of the excellence of an article is to being counterfeited: *this is the case with these Bitters.* To obtain the genuine, go to Dr. Jackson's authorized agents.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. W. REED, of Erie, as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the next Whig County Convention. Aug. 13.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, in this city, by Rev. H. L. Stanley, of Jonesville, Mich. Mr. George H. Bowman, of Cambridge City, In. and Miss Maria D. McLane, of Erie.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, Mr. Samuel Selden, and Miss Caroline, daughter of Dr. C. F. Perkins, all of this city.

In Waterford, on the 8th ult., by Rev. C. F. Diver, Mr. Jacob Gilbert, Jr., and Miss Aurelia R. Trask.

DIED.

In Union township, Erie County, on the 28th ult, Hugh Wilson, Esq., aged about 97 years.

A CARD.

The undersigned, Captain of the Brig *John Hancock*, takes this method of returning thanks to the Foreman and Members of Eagle Fire Company, No. 2, of Erie, for the present and order tendered to that vessel, the proprietors, and those having goods aboard. The *Hancock*, while on her way to Cleveland last week, encountered a severe gale off this port, which so strained her as to commenced leaking badly, and was towed into the harbor to be *Hancock*, where she must have sunk, and a large

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The Steamer Empire city, Capt. Wm. H. Brown arrived Aug. 6th from Chagres, from whence she sailed July 25, *via* Kingston, July 30, with specie, and passengers to M. O. Roberts, Esq.

The Empire City, brings the California mails of July 1st, 360 passengers, and $1,700,000 in gold dust. The mails were brought down by the steamer Panama in 18 days form San Francisco. She left at Chagres the steamship Georgia and Prometheus, waiting the arrival of the steamers Isthmus and Union, neither of which had reached Panama on the morning of the 23d ult., but were hourly expected.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Alta Californian* contains the particulars of the last conflagration in that city, the sixth which has occurred within the last two years. The Fire broke out on the 22d of June, in a two story wooden building on Pacific street, and was not arrested till five hundred houses, comprising about a third af the city were consumed. The *Alta* says:

A few moments before the fire, the air seemed calm and stirless, but with the progress of the flames, a wind seemed to rise, and in a few minutes a strong gale blew from the northwest.

The scene upon the Plaza was terrific and singular. Goods were moved to it from all parts of the city, and after the buildings on the north side and the abode buildings had caught and were burning, many of the goods on the Washington side of the plaza were soon in flames. They were moved and removed, and many of them deposited on the lot vacated by the burning of the City Hotel at the last fire. The buildings on Pacific and Jackson sts., and the block between them were principally occupied by a French and Mexican population.

It is understood that a Committee of Vigilance have made a large number of arrests on charges of incendiarism and theft committed during the fire.—Three have been tried and honorably acquitted.—Others are still ironed and held in custody for future examination.

There is no doubt that the terrific fire was the work of an incendiary. The time selected was a good one, just as the people were going to church on Sunday morning, and the place was upon a hill, from which the fire must inevitably have spread to the whole city. Heaven protect the demon who is proved to have been concerned in this diabolical act! It is impossible at present to give anything like an accurate account of property destroyed, or of the losers. Probably about three millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

This fire, though small in comparison with the last, has fallen heavily upon the class of citizens who were the least able to bear it. Most of them, are poor men, men whose all was invested in the houses and goods which have been destroyed. A great deal of lumber has been burned up, and it will be a long time we fear, ere our burned district is built over again.

There was evidently an arranged plan to set fire to and consume the city. Long before the fire reached that vicinity, a man was discovered attempting to set fire to Pacific st. wharf. He was arrested, and as it is understood, was handed over to the Vigilance Committee. The portion of Marvin & Hitchcock's building, occupied by Louis Kuner as a cigar store, was fired in the rear by some miscreant who broke one of the panes of glass in the sash of the door leading to the yard, and set fire to the curtain of the window; the mark of the match, ignited for the purpose, is visible on the door. More than ever we are convinced by this that there is in this city an organized band sworn to destroy it; everything connected with this fire has certainly shown it.

The *San Francisco Herald* says:

During the conflagration, eight persons certainly lost their lives, either from the direct effects of the fire or from circumstances growing out of it. Three of them, Messrs Bach, Charles S. Lyons, and a man unknown, in Pacific st., were burned to death. Two were shot by an officer in the act of robbing. Two were beaten to death, one a Frenchman, named Jean Baptiste Durand, who was falsely accused of incendiarism, and the other a Mexican who was stealing some bales of goods, and one died from terror and excitement. There are rumors that besides these a Mexican woman and two children were burned to death in a house on Dupont-st., and one or two others beside Mr. Lyons in Mawson Brothers' store. In addition to these, Pollock was shot at night.

Resurrection of San Francisco.—Our fortune tossed city is not rising from her ashes as rapidly as heretofore, when prostrated by similar visitations; yet the spirit of improvement which is exhibited throghout the burnt district, it displayed in any other city, would strike all with surprise and admiration. Compared with ourselves the resurrection from dust is slow; but compared with other communities it is progressing with almost magic rapidity. Every gap in City-st., is filled and business is already brisk in many of the houses. Washington st., below Dupont, is fast presenting a uniform row of buildings. So with Kearny and Jackson sts, and dotted over the other streets, neat houses begin to supply the place of blackened timbers and unsightly ashes. As was the case before, we perceive that most of the houses now in process of erection are constructed of wood.—*San Francisco Herald.*

A great many Mormons from Salt Lake Valley have arrived in the Los Angeles Valley.

Gold in Quartz.—Some 60 tons of quartz have been shipped to Europe by Messrs. La Grave & co., of Grass Valley, for the purpose of having it tested by the machinery there used in extracting gold.—The great want felt by the quartz miners is a means of amalgamating the fine gold. No process yet in use has succeeded in saving all the metal, and in most cases half is permitted to escape. Quicksilver is used altogether, but in crushing quartz, it is ascertained that the smaller particles of gold do not readily combine with the quick-silver unless the latter metal is thoroughly diffused through the sand.

It appears by a communication in the Los Angelos *Star* that the mormons intend to settle in the neighborhood of Chino, and to use the port of San Pedro for commercial purposes. Elder Pratt was at the ranch of Chino, and was expecting his party to arrive.

Magnificent Specimens.—Mr. Wm. Ford, one of the membersof the Louisiana Company, has just shown us several magnificent specimens, taken from their quartz vein at Sandias within sight of the city. We gave a short account of this vein last week.—Every day has proved it to be richer and richer.—The company have sunk their shaft about twelve feet, and found the vein to be from six to eight inches wide. Last Wednesdy's proceeds are said to have amounted $10,050—for a company of four. Talk no more about Melones.

A VERY COMMON CASE OF DESERTION.—The Albany Knickerbocker, is responsible for saying that a base wretch in the form of a man, was, a few weeks since, introduced to a lovely and confiding girl of sixteen, in that city. He pressed her hand and said in a thrilling tone, that he thought "the recent fine weather had rendered the ladies more lovely than *ever*." She blushed and said, "very."—Her parents considered the matter settled, but he basely deserted the young lady, after addressing this pointed language to her, and has never called at her house since. We are glad to learn that her friends have taken the affair in hand, and caused the monster to be arrested on a suit for breach of promise—damages laid at $6,000. The scamp will be cautious in future how he trifles with a loving heart—the toughest muscle by the way in the whole body.

"GIRLS AND A MARE."—Two young ladies of Indianapolis, who belong to the bon-ton, were out riding in a buggy by themselves, and after driving through the various fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road. Well, to the plank road they went, and while trotting briskly along they were suddenly arrested by a toll-gate-keeper, who demanded his toll. "For a man and a horse," he replied, "it is *five* cents." "Well, then, get out of the way, for we are girls and a mare! Get up Jenny," and away they went leaving the man in mute astonishment.

MARINE DISASTERS.—During the severe blow last night the top-sail schooner, *Joe Ward*, Capt. Allen, was driven on the north pier, where she now lies—a total wreck. The *Ward* had a cargo of 9,000 bu corn consigned to W. O. Brown of this city. There was an insurance of $3500 on the cargo.—We did not learn whether the vessel was insured or not.

The scooner *Magnolia* was also driven on the pier but received slight damage. She is owned by Messrs. Walker, Darrow & Co., and was fully insured.—*Buffalo Republic, August 5.*

News by Telegraph and Mail.

California News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The Prometheus arrived this A. M by the way of Nicaragua, with two weeks later news from California, bringing 300 passengers, and half a million of Gold.

News unimportant, except that several executions have taken place, by order of the Vigilance Committee. One of the persons executed was a notorious English convict, who confessed to murder and several robberies, and who belonged to a band of robbers. The authorities endeavored to rescue him from the hands of the Committee, but did not succeed. The Mayor charged the jury that the Vigilance Committee were murderers, and called upon all good citizens to abandon them Very great excitement prevailed throughout Sacramento valley.

Richard Lopez was executed at San Jose, for the murder of a U. S. Dragoon. Col. Blackmar was shot through he head and killed, while on horseback, on his way from the North Fork.

Among other hangings by the Lynchers was that of a young Mexican woman, who had stabbed a man named Alexander Cannon for insulting her.

Attempts have been made to fire the city of Sonora. The Alta California thinks that the authorities will rid the country of the vagabonds from abroad. Intelligence from the north mines is disastrous. A company of ten men were murdered by Indians, who were very troublesome in the Sacramento Valley. They have refused to come in and treat with the Commissioners. The latter are without funds, and can do nothing without further supplies.

Buildings in San Francisco are going up very rapidly. All are good and substantial edifices.

Cuban News.

The Washington Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, says the Tampico-carried out 600 men, six cannon and other munitions of war, destined for Cuba. She received her passengers and freight openly and without disguise. The U. S. Government officers took no notice of the event. She was to debark her passengers, and come back under the flag of Lopez, with his proclamation, and is to fill up for a second expedition. 350 men left Florida in sail vessels, and were engaged to meet at a common rendezvous, and sail under the command of Lopez. The latter has taken with him printed proclamations, to be issued as soon as he lands. A Provincial Government is to be established without delay.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.

Campbell, whig, is elected Governor, and the Legislature is whig also.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.

Sixty counties and the city of Louisville give Dixon 3111 majority. Crittenden had 10,300 majority in the same counties. In the 40 counties to hear from, Powell's majority in '48 was 1800. Dixon has fallen short of Crittenden's vote 7,241. Powell has fallen short of his vote of '48, 1,131.

Thompson (whig) is elected Lieut. Governor by a considerable majority.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.

Harvey, the witness who swore that Phelps employed him to burn down the R. R. Depot at this place has just made a full confession, on the stand, of his perjury. He says he was employed by an agent of the Defendant to swear as he did, and that in truth he never saw Phelps in Indiana or elsewhere 'till he was pointed out to him at the Court House. The counsel for defence have closed their case.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.

The Republican contains an account of a murder at Brattleboro, Vt. Thomas Hall, a French Canadian, attempted to enter the house of one Moore, and insisted upon staying, to which M. objected, and pushing him out; Hall then attacked him and ripped open his abdomen, of which he died. Hall was arrested and held for trial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The Hartford Bank case, which for nearly three months has been pending before Justice Mountfort, charging Miles B. Bradly with having obtained about $7-000 by false representation from Robert Barber, was yesterday terminated by the magistrate, holding Mr Bradly to answer.

The complainant in the case was required to give bale in the sum of $1,000, to appear and prosecute. It is thought that the case will never be brought to trial.

The Emigrant runners, forwarders &c. at their last meeting formed themselves into a mutual protection and and benevolent society and appointed a committee to watch proceedings, &c.

Another murder it is thought has been perpetrated in this city on the person of a French lady named Geunzig by her husband and a woman with whom he had been living named Margaretta Lawrence. An investigation is taking place there being little doubt but Madame G. was poisoned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Yesterday afternoon the sail boat Fairy, in which were Mrs. Green of this city, her four children and nurse and two sailors, were capsized at the Sailor's Snug Harbor, and the whole drowned.

PROVIDENCE, August 11.

The dwelling house of Mr. Felix Rourke, in South Hadly street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the family escaping with serious personal injury, and the loss of their entire personal effects. One of the children has since died.

ATTEMPT AT LYNCH LAW IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Times contains the following particulars of an affair which took place in that city:

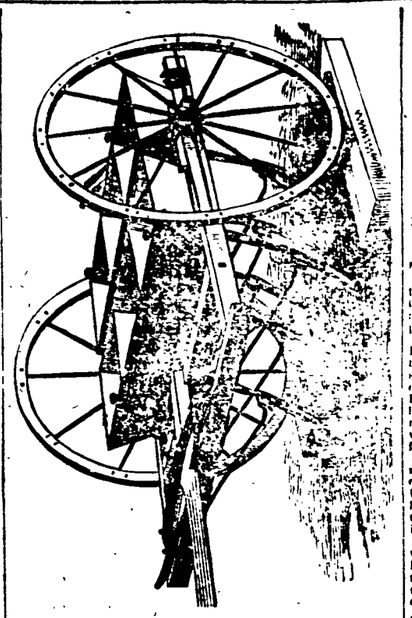
"A few days since, a Mr. Warren, of Memphis, Tenn. having in his company a male slave, whom he had raised from childhood, arrived in this city and stopped at the Dennison House. The slave is a large, fine looking man, well dressed, and we are informed, enjoys perfect freedom at home, where he conducts a large barber shop.

Last evening, he, with an old acquaintance, visited the Dumas House, a hotel for colored people, on McAllister street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. He had not been there long before he was invited to a room in the upper part of the building.

Not suspecting anything wrong he went upstairs. He was taken into a room and then informed that he was suspected of being a "southern spy," and that the boarders about the house had appointed a jury to investigate the charge. The door was fastened, and guards stationed on the outside to prevent interferance with the proceedings of the "committee." He was told that he would be at liberty if the charge was not sustained, but if proven true, he would never inform on another fugitive slave.

The slave by some means conveyed information to his master, of what was going on. Mr. Warren called at the watch house, and procuring the services of Messrs Bloom and Cambell, proceeded to the hotel. The officers made their way to the room, but were there resisted and not allowed to enter.—Most of the persons about the house, were armed with pistols, and were loud in their threats. The committee not being able to sustain their charge they voluntarily released their prisoner. We have no doubt, from all we can learn of the affair, that foul play was intended the slave, and if we are to believe all we hear, had the charge been sustained, he would have been lynched.

RENCONTER BETWEEN GENERALS FOOTE AND QUITMAN.—We perceive from the Memphis *Eagle* of the 21st instant, that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Generals Foote and Quitman, on the 13th instant, during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. It appears from the *Eagle's* account that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussion. General Foote, however, deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connections with the late Cuban expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was *"ungentlemanly and dishonest"* thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon Gen. Foote called him *"a liar."* Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. According to the *Eagle*, General Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with General Foote at any more of their joint appointments.



GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL.

THE above figure represents *GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL*, which, as regards simplicity and effect, has no equal. The Machine is free from every possible objection, and is just such a Machine as the farmers have long needed and desired. By once passing over the land, it harrows the ground, sows the seed with the most exact regularity and precision, and covers all the seed a good and proper depth, thereby saving much time, labor and seed in planting. The subject of drilling wheat is deservedly attracting much attention at this time, and is fast taking the place of the old imperfect way of sowing broad-cast. It is fast gaining ground, and will soon be universally adopted.

One of the many experiments in drilling, made by Charles Noble, Esq., of the state of Indiana, will be given. See the contrast! Mr. Noble says: "Previous to harvest I had five acres carefully measured with the chain and compass, by W. Jennings. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was credited, and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and all the grain measured. This experiment showed the following results: The broad-cast sowing had two bushels sowed to the acre, and produced thirty-seven shocks—twenty-seven bushels of Wheat. That drilled had one and one-fourth bushels of seed to the acre, and produced forty-five shocks, which thrashed out thirty-seven bushels of wheat." Another gentleman, Mr. Frances R. Dutoe, of Perry Co., Ohio, says: "I have, this fall, put in on my farm 45 acres of wheat, with Gatling's Premium Grain Drill, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best drill that I have ever seen. The machine worked altogether to my entire satisfaction. The wheat is now up, with the most perfect regularity, and bids fair for an abundant crop. I used two horses, and put in eight acres per day with no person to assist."

These Machines are now manufactured by the subscriber, who has purchased the Patent, and will be sold very cheap. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine, and satisfy themselves. Aug. 9. 13 B. S. CLARK, State St., Erie.

New Arrival of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., DIRECT FROM FRANCE, PER SHIP FACTORY!!

100 PIECES superior Cloths and Cassimeres of all colors, qualities and widths, imported directly from France, thereby saving to the purchaser the extra charges of the jobbing houses in New York. The subscriber will also receive in a few days, direct from France, as above, **10 Kh'ds** Fresh Prunes, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, much lower than any before offered in this market. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Aug. 9. 13

FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT!

FLOUR from New Wheat just ground, and Warranted to be first rate, for sale at the Tollcreek Mills by

Erie, Aug. 9. 3t13 JNO. ELLIOTT.

JAPAN WARE.

I HAVE a very large assortment of Candle Sticks, Lamps, Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Match Safes, Tea Cups, &c., &c., which will be sold by the doz. at Buffalo Prices.

Erie, Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at RUFUS REED'S.

Erie, Aug. 9 13

MEASURING TAPES—66 and 50 feet, with folding handles, at the cheap Hardware Store. 13 RUFUS REED.

TO THOSE BUILDING.

THE largest and best selected assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Brads, Finishing nails, &c., to be found in this City, are at the cheap Hardware Store. RUFUS REED,

Aug 9. 13

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws, and Ibbotson's Files at RUFUS REED'S

CURRY COMBS, Cards and Brushes, at the Cheap Hardware Store. 13 RUFUS REED.

GRINDSTONES, Cranks and Rollers, for sale very cheap by Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

POCKET SCISSORS—A very nice article, by Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. WESTERVELT, the well-known and successful Electropathic and Homeopathic Physician, of Cleveland, Ohio, according to promise, is again in the rooms at the American House, in Erie, where his patients, and all others who are afflicted, can have an opportunity of consulting him for a few days; and especially those who have diseases of long standing, and are going to Cleveland, are particularly invited to come, and they will be told to a certainty whether they can be cured or not, as he has a new and peculiar mode of examining patients for disease, by which he can ascertain the exact location and intensity of disease, and if curable, prescribe a suitable remedy. He makes no charge for examinations or advice. The following are a few of the diseases that he is generally successful in curing:

Chronic, Acute and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption, Inflammation and Hemorrhage of the Lungs; Diseases of the Liver, Heart, Kidneys and Intestines; Dyspepsy; Scrofulous, Acute, Chronic, and Inflammatory diseases of the Eyes; Deafness; Fever and Ague; Distortions and other diseases of the Spine; Piles, Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri; Cancer, Inflammation, Ulceration, and other diseases of the Breasts; Old Ulcers, Tumors and Fever Sores; Nervous, Catalleptic, Fainting, Epileptic and Paralytic Fits, Insanity, Hypochondria and all other Nervous Diseases.

In short, all who are afflicted are invited to come, and I will give you advice without money and without price; and if your case is a curable one, I will give you abundant and satisfactory evidence of my ability to cure you; and if it is not curable, I will honestly tell you so. I can be seen at my rooms in the American House, at all hours, from 7 o'clock A. M

Erie, Aug. 2. P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D

FOUND.

FOUND last week, in this city, a sum of money, which the owner can have by identifying and paying for this advertisement. For further particulars apply to this office. Aug. 2

1851. WALSHINGER'S LINE. 1851.

JOHN KEENAN, Agent.

From whom Tickets can be procured for any of the Following Places:

DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, CONNAUT, ASHTABULA, FAIRPORT, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH, SANDUSKY, MONROE, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, RACINE and SOUTHPORT.

OFFICE—Spafford's Express Office, State St.

The Agent pledges himself that Passengers procuring their Tickets from him shall not be left by the Boat, but shall be promptly placed on board. August 2. 12

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers in this city and vicinity. Among his stock may be found Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Fish, Flour, Salt, etc., etc., together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be found elsewhere.

Almost all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Groceries. Erie, Aug. 2. 12 T. W MOORE.

WHITE BRANDY—A splendid article for preserving fruits Aug 2. 12 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

DAIRY SALT.

1000 BAGS of common and solar ground Salt, 300 bbls common Salt, and 80 bbls. and sacks coarse Salt for sale at low rates by J. KELLOGG.

August 2. 4w12

Bardatte's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, Aug 2. [12] No. 5, Reed House.

OSGOODS INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and the various forms of Bilious diseases. J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Erie, Aug. 2. [12] Wholesale and Retail Agents.

CAMPHENE LAMPS—A new style, superior to any now in use, just received by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Railway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by

Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

Leather and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000 sides Spanish Sole Leather
1000 " Slaughter "
1000 " Upper "
100 dozen Jersey Calfskins,
100 " Country "
100 " French "
100 " Black and Fancy Morocco,
100 " Linings and Bindings,
100 " Kipskins,
100 " Spatts,
100 " Enamelled and Patent Leather.

ALSO—Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps, and every article of Shoemaker's Tools and Kit. August 2. 1t

CURRIER'S TOOLS and Fish Oil for sale by J. H. FULLERTON.

OFFICE ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAILROAD, Erie, July 15, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at this Office, for 1500 Cords WOOD, for the use of this road—400 cords to be delivered at Erie, 400 at North East, and 300 at or near W. A. Beaty's Tavern, in Harborcreek. J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Erie, July 26, 1851. 11

WILLOW WAGONS of every variety for sale by June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

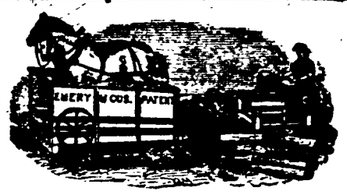
CHURNS of every description for sale by June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beaty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n41

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.



EMERY & CO.'S

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM RAILROAD HORSE POWER

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE above justly celebrated Powers, as now made and sold by the subscribers, are offered for sales with the assurance that they are all they are represented—they having been very extensively and thoroughly introduced and tested by side with all the Thread Powers known of note in the country, and been proved.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Society's Committee on Horse Powers, in a communication written some months after the awarding of premiums to the above Horse Power, says: "I spent much time at the late State Fair (Sept. 1850) at Albany in examining the various Horse Powers, viz.: Wheeler's, Allen's, Hall's and Emery & Co.'s, first with the *owners and makers* and heard all they could say, and again in their absence, and the result most fully convinced me that your was the best, and if I wanted one, I would give Twenty Dollars more for yours than for any other on the ground; and so you won our hearts fairly. It is just that you should receive a full reward." He further says, "You know from experience, I have no partiality for your establishment, and as a committee have opposed Society for years, I have decided opinion against you then for you and if others have a better article than you, I would decide in their favor though it ruined your establishment, and, vice versa, hurt whom it may."

With the testimony of such men as the author of the foregoing, which, together with changeable geering, and other important improvements since last season, make it the most *convenient, durable, efficient and economical* Power now made; and the public may rest assured of being furnished by us with a *superior* machine.—For further particulars see the Catalogue of Albany Agricultural Works, &c.

Erie, July 19.—tf10 EMERY & CO., D. S. CLARK, Agent

M. J. LEE,

General Steamboat and Railroad Agent.

Office at O. D. Sprafford's State Street, Erie, Pa.

Passengers can procure tickets at this office for Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York, Connenut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Sandusky, Monroe, Detroit, Green Bay, Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Southport. tf11

1851. 1851.

LOWRY & SCOTT.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL:

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster; at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

J. Hearn & Co., Agents,

PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PENN'A.

ARE prepared to contract Butter, Cheese, and all other property in Erie for New York—through in thirty hours

ALSO—Agents for Lines on Erie Canal—no transhipments, through direct from Buffalo to New-York.

For sale, Coal, Salt, White Fish, and Water Lime.

Erie, June 28. 7

W. H. SHERMAN,

DAGUERREAN ARTIST,

On the North side of the Diamond, and one door West of Williams' and Wrights' office.

"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."

Daguerreotyping Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and prices, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 6

JOHN LINDEN,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT;

Office in Speed's Telegraph Office, next to Williams & Wrights' Exchange Office, State street, Erie.

Through Tickets to New York, via New York and Erie Railroad; and to Pittsburgh via Cleveland, can be procured at this office. Fare to New York $9: to Pittsburgh $5 50. tf9

Passage from and Money Remitted to Great Britain and Ireland.

'EAGLE' LINE.

New York and Liverpool Packets.

PERSONS wishing to send for their friends in Great Britain or Ireland, can at any time make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, who have in connection with one of the first houses in Great Britain, a very complete and extensive arrangements for the accommodation of per-ons emigrating to America. For the prompt and every attention to engagements, the subscriber has the advantage of having the Sole Agency for Passengers of the splendid New Ships, composing the

"EAGLE" LINE OF NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL

Packets, sailing Twice a month from each Port, throughout the year. In all cases when those sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded, without deduction.

BILLS AT SIGHT.

For sale in sums to suit, which will be cashed by any of the Banks, and in the principal Towns throughout England, Ireland Scotland and Wales, BARNET, HOARES & CO. Bankers, London, and JAMES McHENRY, Merchant, Liverpool,

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS JOHN PAIN,

SMITH'S TAVERN, Agent, Erie, Pa.

Or to JOHN McMICHAEL, 36 Old slip, Cor. of South-st N. Y.

REFERENCES

Messrs. P. B. & H. Purnie New York City,	R. F. Lord, Esq., Chief Engineer D. & H. C. Co Honesdale, Penn.
" J. W. Whitlock & Co, do.	James Archibald, Esq. Engineer D. & H. C. Co. Carbondale, Penn.
" Sherman & Collins, do.	Messrs. G. H. & A. C. Lawton, Albany City, N. Y.
" Lewis & Price, do	Hon. J. S. Yost, Pottstown, Pa.
Hon Allen M Sherman, Newburgh, N Y	
Gilead A. Smith, Esq., Secretary Del. and Hudson Canal Co. N. Y.	

Starch!! Starch!!!

J. B. SMYTH & Co. have Corn and Wheat starch on hand in large quantities, for sale at New York wholesale cash prices Orders from Country Merchants promptly filled.

Erie, July 26, C. M. TIBBALS, Chepside.

POWDER.—6 1 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by

Erie, July 28. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

PERCUSSION Caps, Shot and Lead, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

New Summer Goods

I HAVE just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of the very latest styles of *Dress Goods*, which were bought for Cash and at Auction at 25 per cent less than goods were sold for in the spring. C. M. TIBBALS,

Erie, July 19, 1851. 10

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS!!

No. 8 Reed House, Erie.

JOHN M. JUSTICE begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and the public to the new and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and such other goods usually found in a

Fashionable Clothing Establishment,

which he is now receiving and opening for the inspection of purchasers at

NO. 8 REED HOUSE.

His whole stock has been selected and made under his own direction with particular care, which with the remarkable

LOW PRICES

at which he is determined to sell will convince all who may favor him with their custom that his establishment is the only place in town where a

Good and Fashionable Garment

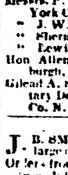
can be bought at a price which defies competition. His stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS have been selected with great care expressly for the custom trade, and he would invite those who prefer having their Clothing made to order to call and examine

GOODS, CUT AND MADE,

for themselves. Persons leaving their measure for any garment if not pleased with it when done, will not be asked to take it away. He still continues to keep on hand shirts of all kinds, and from the best manufacturers. Also, Shirt Collars of the latest make, very cheap; Suspenders of all grades; Cravats, the best in town, of various grades and prices; and in fact he keeps almost every thing in his line; which he would be happy to sell to his friends as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ CUTTING done to order, and warranted if properly made up.

Erie, April 26, 1851. 50



EASTERN FASHIONS FOR SUMMER JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to cut and make up Garments in the latest New York style. He warrants his work to be equal, if not superior, to any done in the City. No fit—no pay.

Cutting done in the most fashionable style and done when promised. JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, June 7, 1851. Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnel Block.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHIG & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture in

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that is they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if sold things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, October 26, 1850. 21n

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a Farm of 76 acres on the Lake road, two miles west of the city of Erie, nearly all improved, with a good water power, a comfortable House, Barn and Orchard. Price $60 per acre, one-fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest. Apply to Mr. Wilson King, in Erie, or to A. Dainwiville, at P. C. Duncan's, 35, Main Street, Buffalo.

L. Gascue please copy. tf3

RICH Mantilla Black Silk, plain and watered, from auction, for $1 per yard at TIBBALS'.

BLACK Silk Edgings and Fringes, for trimming Mantillas, of all widths, can be found at the lowest figures at TIBBALS'.

800 YARDS real Thread Lace, from 6½ to 15 cents per yard, from auction, at TIBBALS'.

TANNERS GERMAN OINTMENT.—A lot of this article received by July 16th CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice in General.

IF you wish to buy Groceries, or any thing generally kept in a Grocery Store you cannot do better than call on me and see and then judge for yourself. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SODA BISCUIT—A fresh supply of *Spencer's Soda Biscuit*, just rec'd at 8 *MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.*

MACKEREL of all descriptions for sale at July 5. 8 *MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.*

VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medical agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

The remarkable cures of diseases of the Lungs which have been realized by its use, attested as they are by many prominent professors and physicians in this and foreign lands, should encourage the afflicted to persevere, with the strong assurance that the use of the CHERRY PECTORAL will relieve and ultimately cure them.

We present to the public, unsolicited, testimonials from some of the first men in our country, upon whose judgment and experience implicit confidence may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and formidable physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

NORWICH, April 26, 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hope could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL, and that has cured her. Geo Watkinson, Esq., had to our knowledge, been afflicted with Asthma for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease, and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from his duties, and nothing had afforded him relief, until I, Mr. Thorning, carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants.

REV. DAVID THORNING,
HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the CHERRY PECTORAL, in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers, whenever this remedy can be obtained.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton, and by Druggists throughout the State. all1

WINES and Liquors.—The best assortment in the city at MOORE'S Grocery.

ROCKINGHAM WARE.—A good assortment at MOORE'S Grocery.

BROOMS.—Brooms for one shilling each at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

TOBACCO—John Anderson's Schnitt Lafrenthall's, and Van Nyke's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco for sale at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

CLARET WINE in Bottle and draught for sale at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

CODFISH.—1000 lbs. of the best Codfish in the city at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

MACKEREL.—No 1 Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels and kits just received at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

VEGETABLES of all kinds may be had in an hour's notice at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

BROOMS.—12 doz. Fancy and Common Brooms just received and for sale at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

MOPS and Mop Fillings can be found at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

BUTTER MOULDS—A new article, for sale at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE

BRASS HUB BANDS, a good assortment at the store of LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

AXES! AXES!—E. Water's Axes, a new supply at LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

RAKES.—A new supply of Hay Rakes, a cheap article, at the new store. LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

TRIUMPH SHEEPINGS.—A small stock for sale at LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

VALLEY MILL SAWS—A first rate article of saws, which will be sold cheap for cash. LOWRY, BROWN & Co

TOBACCO.—John Anderson & co's, G. Schnitt & co's, and Lafrenthall's smoking and chewing Tobacco, for sale by the dozen or less quantity, by J. H. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Malaga and Madeira Wine, varying in price and quality. Also, good Whiskey for sale by July 12, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

5 HHDS. Molasses, selling from 27½ to 35 cents per gallon by July 12. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

A First Rate Tract of Land for Sale.

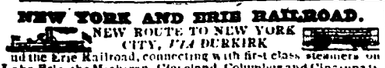
THE O'HARA Tract, or tract No. 327 in McKean township, adjoining the south line of Millcreek township, and containing 86 acres. This is one of the very best tracts of land for wheat or other grain, in the county of Erie. It is well timbered, abundantly watered, and situated only seven miles from the city of Erie, and will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Its timber and location make it a very inviting situation for the erection of a steam saw mill.

Also, 100 town lots in Erie. Also, 26 half acre lots at from $70 to $250 each. Being a subdivision of Erie out-lots Nos. 35 and 331, all for sale by WILSON KING.

July 19, 1851. 3m9 Land agent, Erie, Pa.

**MEDIC

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.



NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first-class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 3 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.
Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A.M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1851. 4ft.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen and Ladies Dress Goods; Ladies and Children's Shoes, a variety of styles and qualities. They invite their old customers and those attending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, June 14 —5 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Custards, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S. & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

10 BOXES Oranges and Lemons just received by railroad, and for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

30 KEGS Rifle Powder just received and to arrive, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

VERMACILLA and Maccaroni in large and small boxes, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

THOMPSON & GRANT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Are happy to inform their clients, that although hastily ejected by fire from their office, on the morning of the first inst. they are again located and will be happy to serve their clients and friends. Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zimmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the State of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent.

April 2.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the cheap Hardware store. Among my stock can be found Iron both round and square, from 3-16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 2 to 12 inches, hoop, band, scroll, oval and halfoval, of all sizes, Sable nail rods, English and American blister steel, axel arms, springs, ground locks, malable casting, brass bands, anvils, vises, smith's bellows, ditt picks, crowbars, mattocks, grub hoes, coil, log, trace, halter, dog and jack chains, spikes both wrought and cut, from eight inches to eight, nails from 5d to 40d, also fence, floor, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, bolts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, mill, crosscut and circular saws, traction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, scythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c.,

RUFUS REED,
Erie, May. 3d 1851. No. 3, Reed House.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the *Erie City Bank*, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. H. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,	Smith Jackson,
Henry Caldwell,	C. M. Tibbals,	Guy Loomis,
Geo. Kellogg,	Wm Kelley,	Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill,	John Galbraith,	A. Beebe,
	W. M. Gallagher.	

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851.

HOUSE KEEPERS can be supplied with an excellent assortment of Table Cutlery, Brass, Bronze, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Double Plated, Silver, German Silver, Britannia and Iron Tablespoons, Basting spoons, Mincing Knives, Dinner and Tea Bells, Porcelain and Brass Kettles, Porcelain and Tin sauce Pans, Waffle Irons, Coffee Mills Dust Pans, sad iron and stands, &c., at the CHEAP Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

May 17. No. 3, Reed House.

NO TROUSH FOR BAD BREAD.

A NEW article is now introduced to the public, which is warranted, when used with good flour, to make light, sweet, and consequently nutritious bread. By the use of Preston & Merrill's Insidible Yeast Powder, you can avoid the consumption of a large quantity of impure vegetable matter, which is contained in Brower's Yeast; and chalk, alum, marble dust, and bad flour, which are contained in the articles sold as "Cream of Tartar and Soda for making Bread." Last but not least, you can avoid the danger of failure in making good bread, as when this powder is used according to the directions, the bread is *sure to rise. It requires no time to stand before* baking and is equally adapted to loaves, hot biscuits or rolls, buckwheat and other griddle cakes, gingerbread, and sweet cakes of all kinds. A little of it added to the batter for dumplings, boiled apple puddings, and hot pies, and will make it elegantly light, and much more digestible. This is warranted to keep in any climate. For sale by

Erie, June 7, 1851.—4 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $22 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in Lebanon township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—35 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

70 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $30 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2900, in Wayne township—price $750.

91 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie.

WILSON KING.
Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

ERIE STEAM FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have purchased of the interest of Geo. Sennett & Chester in the Erie Furnace, desire to give notice that they will continue to carry on the business in its various branches, under the style of SENNETT & CO. and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment, and of those who may want anything in their line.

PARDON SENNETT,
CONRAD BROWN, JR.,
MATTHEW R. BARR.
March 23d, 1851.

New Firm! New Goods.

P. ARBUCKLE and S. P. KEPLER having formed a Co-Partnership in the Mercantile business, at the old stand of the senior partner, No 3, Perry Block, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock, which will be sold cheap. A small invoice already on hand when the ladies are particularly invited to call and examine.

Erie, April 5, 1851. 47

Military Land Warrants.

THE subscriber, resident of Wisconsin, is prepared to locate Military Bounty Land Warrants in Wisconsin, Minnisota, and Iowa; 150 acre warrants at $15; 80 acre warrants at $10; 40 acre warrants at $7. Twenty-five per cent deducted for warrants located in Wisconsin.

The subscriber being well acquainted in northern and western Wisconsin, and having all the Plains of the Townships where the most of the Government land is situated untaken, and knowing that it is the choice farming land in the West, would advise those having Land Warrants and desirous of locating them to forward them to the subscriber at the earliest moment. I will pay particular attention to the location of all warrants entrusted to me. Money must accompany the Warrants with a full description of the kind of Land deserted, whether Timber, Oak Openings or Prairy. Duplicates will be immediately sent to owners as soon as located, whereupon Patents can be had from Washington. Address Post-paid to the subscriber at Fondulac, Fondulac Co., Wisconsin. E. MONELL.

References.—F. Cutler, Register; M. S. Gibson, Receiver of the Land Office, Willow River, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin; B. Conklin, Receiver of Land Office, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Samuel W. Beale, Lt. Gov. Taychudah, Wisconsin; Hon. N. F. Tallmadge, Fondulac, Wisconsin. Hon. James Thompson, James C. Marshall, Smith Jackson, Erie, Pa. 3m4

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEG,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

North-East Corner of Market and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

P. DUFF, Author of the "North American Accountant" and "Western Steamboat Accountant," Professor of Book-keeping and the Commercial Sciences.

N. B. Hatch, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Professor of Mercantile Law.

John D. Williams, the most accomplished penman west of the mountains, Professor of Ornamental and Mercantile Penmanship.

Upwards of eighteen years experience in the most extensive foreign and domestic shipping business, gives the proprietor of this establishment an experience in training others for the counting-house possessed by but few teachers of Book-keeping in the country, and who aspire to the highest rank as accountants are recommended to call and examine his credentials from upwards of one hundred Bankers, Merchants, and Accountants in this city, as also the emphatic recommendations of the American Institute, the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the leading merchants, Bankers and Bank Officers of the City of New York, appended to his *North American Accountant*, and *Western Steamboat Accountant*. For terms &c., apply to P. Duff. 1yn3

Summer Goods. Excitement Continued.

HAVING just returned from New York, I am now receiving a complete assortment of the desirable late styles of Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, Barages, Silks, Tissues, together with other descriptions not so familiar included in the stock. In attending to the wants of the Ladies, (who of course claim first attention,) the gents are by no means neglected; in proof of this they have only to call and look over my assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, the colors as various as those of my namesake's coat, and quality fit for any occasion, even the particular one. A new reinforcement of Carpets are here defying competition either in price or quality. The Crockery department keeps pace with the others in every respect.

Having become convinced of the advantages of *frequent purchases* made with *cash*, over the old system, I now request the community to satisfy themselves on this important point, by comparing my prices with those of any or every other establishment in the city.

J. D. CLARK,
Erie, May 31. No 1, Reed House.

Great Excitement! News from the World's Fair!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WE are now receiving our *Spring* and *Summer Stock*, consisting of every variety of SUMMER GOODS, such as cannot fail to please every variety of human taste.

Our stock comprises Lawns of new and splendid styles, a large and splendid assortment of Prints, Summer shawls; Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, etc., which will be sold cheap for cash at No. 1 Wright's Block.

May 17. LAIRD & RUST.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fuel-saving articles for summer use, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. A few on hand ready for use.

May 31. SENNETT & CO. 3

NAILS.—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry.

May 31. SENNETT & CO. 3

TEAS.—Fresh Green and Black Teas, only six weeks from China; also some Green Tea for 50c. per pound, good.

Erie June 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—*Dear Sir:*—*Being for a length of time afflicted* with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable *medicine* in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all *afflicted. If persons* would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Sentlkill Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, [steel engraving,] with the portsait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the *public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it *invigorates the whole system.*

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 62 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by paceous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP. P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalant & Hughes, Danville, Pa., writes, April 18, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most *of the stores throughout the country*, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton, No. 5,	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,	Waterford
J. A. White,	Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,	Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks.	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.

Dec. 2d, 1850. 1y33

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the prosperous of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $3,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on on the 17th of July 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 20th of July, 1850, and died in a fit of Nightmare on the 22d day of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 30 days after his death, $3,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sproul, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late lamented husband, *S. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid* that claim of $3,000, impels me to take this method of returning you my sincere thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by judicious and careful managers and agents I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benevolent operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 23, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal Boggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of Insurance in this company in June, 1850, for $800. He died of Erysipelas fever on the 10th of Nov. 1850; but by his provident care and forethought for his beloved family his Policy of $800, which had cost him but $23

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No. 20, Market st. Harrisburg, or S. Mercur Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.

J. W. WILLSON, Sec'y.—January 23, 1851.

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 3, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black French and Dress coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, Overhawls, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., not like that sold by our neighbors, manufactured in the last and represented as their own manufacture, but it is all of my own make; to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me to be well made. I have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man "Fits" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits," you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Cash and Four style; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done in the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, striped and plain C'a impress, plain and fancy doeskin, do. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., direct from Europe.

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, berage and Mousline de Laine, plain and figured Alpaces, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Meranges, plain and dotted Tarlons, Lace Veils, black silk Lace linen, cotton and mull Edging, belt ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape, &c., all of which will be disposed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, April 19, 1851.

SPRING TRADE!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and is manufacturing a great variety of boots and shoes, which are offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. The following embraces a part of the variety:

Jenny Lind Slips,		Men's Congress Gaiters,	
" " Gaiters,	"	Oxford Ties,	"
Ladies Congress Gaiters,	"	Calfskin Boots,	"
" " Polks "	"	Morocco "	"
" " Colored "	"	" " Brogans,	"
" " Kid Buskins,	"	Boys' " Calf "	"
" " Slips,	"	" " Kip "	"
" " Bootees,	"	" " Thick "	"
" White Kid Slips,	"	" Kip Boots,	"
" " Satin "	"	" Thick "	"
Misses Fancy Gaitors,	Boy's	" " "	"
" Polka "	"	" Kip "	"
" Kid Bootees,	"	" Calf "	"
" Fancy Slips,	"	" " Brogans,	"
Children's Kid,	"	" Morocco Brogans,	"
" Leather,	"		April 17.

CARTER & BROTHER,

No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—We wish to buy any quantity of wrought Iron Scraps, delivered at our store, and will pay in goods at cash prices. CORTON, HAVERSTICK & Co.

April 19, 1851.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846. M. S. PETTIT.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials, &c., at SELDEN & SON.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—It is said by those who have examined it, that I have the largest and best assortment ever brought to this place.

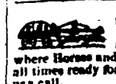
Erie, May 24.—3 RUFUS REED, No. 3, Reed House.

LAWNS.—Plain, Printed Figured and Embroidered Lawns for sale at JACKSON'S.

VESTINGS.—Plain, Plaid, Striped and figured Silk Vestings Satin do—White figured and Buff Cassimeres and Marsailes Vestings at SMITH JACKSON'S.

Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

Erie Livery Stable.



THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call.

MARTIN & BRIGGS.

Erie, June 14, 1851. tf3.

SPRING MILLINERY!

Mrs. M. Curtis

HAS returned from New York with the latest style of Spring Bonnets, and a full assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting of Straw and Silk Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Children' Bonnets, Boy's Hats, &c. Gloves, Hosiery, Fans, Collars, Cords, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, &c.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and pressed in the latest styles.

☞Milliners furnished with goods at reduced prices.

Erie, April 19 1851.

GOOD NEWS!

RAILROAD and Plank Road matters equitably settled, enabling all to arrive at the Depot, No. 3, Perry Block, where the subscribers are just receiving a general and well selected stock of reasonable goods, embracing the varieties usually kept in Dry Good Stores, which are opened at prices that cannot fail to please. Particular hereafter. Please call and examine quality and prices. No charge for exhibiting goods.

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER

April 19.

NEW GOODS.

No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods,	Groceries,
Hardware,	Crockery,
Paper Hanging,	Iron, Nails, &c.

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at a small advance.

GEO. SELDEN & SON,

Erie, May 3, 1851. 3t,

☞ At a meeting of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company held at the Treasurer's office, on the 30th ult., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. M. Tibbals,	A. W. Brewster,
J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark,	N. W. Russell.

On motion Smith Jackson was chosen President, J. H. Williams, Treasurer, R. J. Sibley, Secretary.

The Office of the Company, is now removed to the Register and Recorder's office. REUBEN J. SIBLEY, Sec'ty.

Erie, May 10, 1851. 3t52

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, *School Arithmetic*, University, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORIES.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language.

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

ELECUTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Bruton and Sherwood's School Songs and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. D. SPAFFORD,
May 24.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware ever offered in this city. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strainers, Patent Coal Oil Stoves and Lamps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Lanterns, washbowls, tea cans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lampfillers, piepans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

Remember the place, Perry Block, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,

Erie March 13, 1851.—44 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (will believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

Erie, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the city. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successors to Wilhem N. Lewis, & Co.,)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and gentleman of Erie, and people generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.

Erie May 24.

CROCKERY.—We have received a large consignment of Crockery Ware of every variety of pattern, which we will sell cheap for cash, at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST

May 31.

COAL SHOVELS can be found at No. 3, Reed House.

RUFUS REED.

PAPER HANGINGS.—We have a large stock of various styles direct from the manufacturers, which will be sold at lower figures than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

BRASS KETTLES—A good assortment at the new store of

May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

PICNIC MITTS Long Fillet—do. Pic Nic Gloves and Mohair Mitts for sale at JACKSON'S.

Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plow,
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
Dog Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited.

D. S. CLARK,

Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at *very low prices for ready pay; (my word for it)* as cheap as any other in Erie. Good madder prints from 6¼c to 8c, and the best English and Merrimac at 12½c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.—People are requested to call and take a look at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will oblige, yours &c.

Erie, May 2, 1851. SMITH JACKSON.

New Store, New Firm!

NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., and they are now receiving and opening at their store in the Bennett Block, a large and well selected stock of fashionable and seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

among which may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinettes, Plaids, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, de Laines, Lawns, Evalinas, Silks, Laces, Cambrics, Bonnets, Fans, Parasols, &c. A most beautiful lot of Vestings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Shelf and heavy hardware, Iron Steel, Nails, spikes, Glass and Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a well selected Stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Also, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Carpenter Tools, Farming implements, &c., The stock is about as large as can be found in Erie, and will be found as cheap as the cheapest. We solicit, and hope to merit a share of public patronage. Give us a call, and we will satisfy you as to goods and prices.

M. B. LOWRY,
Erie, April 26, 1851. BENNETT & CO.

SUGAR cured Hams and Shoulders, cured by ourselves, expressly for this market. Also, 40 Barrels Mess Pork for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

May 31. 3

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

1-m, May 31, 1851. 3

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullnes', or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STOR

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee*,

The Editor said, Dec. 24.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice; Dyspepsia; Chronic and Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 23 :

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save